The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 5955. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1870. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE WAR.

Rapid Prussian Movement in the North-west of France.

St. Quentin Captured, Amiens Threatened, and Rouen in Danger.

Efforts of the Neutral Powers to Effect an Armistice.

A Brilliant Sortie from Metz on Friday.

Continued Sickness Among the Prussians Before the City.

Hunger and Pestilence Within the Walls.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS ABOUT PARIS.

PARIS.

A Sortie and the Result—The French Overwhelmingly Defeated—Fortifications Further Strengthened—Prussian Preparations.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 21, via BERLIN and LONDON, Oct. 22.—At noon, today, a sortie was made by the French from Fort du Mont Valérien, supported by forty field guns. They were victoriously repulsed by detachments of the Ninth and Tenth Divisions of infantry and a regiment of the Landwehr, supported toward the close of the engagement by the Fourth Corps. The Prussians captured 100 prisoners and two of the guns. The Germans' loss was small. The King witnessed the battle from the Marly viaduct. The people of Versailles were greatly alarmed.

TOURS, Oct. 22.—Correspondence received from Paris, dated the 18th inst., announce that the French have strongly fortified the gap between Mont Valérien and St. Denis, by earthworks, and expect soon to make a strong offensive movement.

The Prussians have been hastily sending toward Paris enormous quantities of cattle and sheep and large supplies of forage.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Arc de Triomphe at Paris is now, to all intents and purposes, an iron-clad fort, the work on the structure being completed a day or two ago.

Correspondence from Within the City to the 14th—The Peace Negotiations—Suppression of the Reds—Prevalence of Small-Pox.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A special letter just received, dated Paris, Oct. 14, says: "Negotiations for peace continue. BISMARCK sent letters, yesterday, to WASHBURNE and JULES FAVRE. They were of a conciliatory character. An armistice, to allow the Constituent Assembly to be elected, to decide definitely on peace, was under discussion, the principal conditions of which are that the military situation shall remain in *statu quo;* the members elected will be allowed to enter Paris, and none else; Alsace and Lorraine are not to vote, to which FAVRE objects, very absurdly, as those Provinces cannot vote while occupied by the Prussian armies. This solution of the neutrality of Alsace and Lorraine is favored by BISMARCK.

NEWS KEPT FROM THE PEOPLE.

There is little general news of importance. The Paris Prefect is in good spirits but will not know until to-night that things are going bad in the provinces. To-night this intelligence will be published by the journal here, but the Government conceals it just as the Empire did.

A FIGHT AND DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

Yesterday there was a fight. The French behaved well, but, as usual, fell back. They wished to capture the heights, but could not. They were too strongly guarded. Artillery is being manufactured in great abundance. At present the Prussians have seven cannon to each thousand men, while the French have but three. When this inequality is removed there will be more fighting on a larger and more equal scale.

THE "REDS" THOROUGHLY SUPPRESSED.

The "Reds" are put down effectually. FLOURENS is under arrest, and will be tried by a Court-martial; also, another "Red" leader, named SOPPIA. The "caution money" demanded of the Press has been abolished, and the Press is now perfectly free. The journals are patriotic and well conducted, except two or three ultra "Reds," which growl, but cannot bite, because their teeth are filed.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Meat is scarce, and no individual is allowed to buy more than a quarter of a pound per day. The health of the capital is good. Small-pox, however, is prevalent. Out of 1,483 deaths last week 212 were from small-pox, 50 from pneumonia, 54 from typhus fever, 56 from bronchitis and 59 from diarrhea.

KERATRY—ROCHEFORT.

KERATRY, the Prefect of Police, has resigned in order to go round and stir things up. He is a man of great energy, and his first mission will probably be to Spain. ROCHEFORT is very conservative, and advises the Reds to behave, to be patriotic, and not make Prussians of themselves. The Reds whisper that he has turned traitor, and threaten to whip off his head at the first chance. Forty-seven of the old Commissionaires of Police, and 150 employes have been turned adrift. The principal papers are published in pamphlet form every two days. Very piquant clubs meet every night all over Paris, but since the Reds were put down last Saturday, they lose their importance, and the people do not fear them as much.

PARIS "TREMENDOUSLY FORTIFIED."

Paris is tremendously fortified. Be assured it cannot be taken by assault. The firing from the forts is admirable, and is greatly improving. The sailors aim with wonderful accuracy. The firing on both sides is good. Yesterday the Prussians aimed at two damaging batteries and blew them to pieces. One of the forts did just the same to two threatening Prussian batteries and blew them in the air.

HUGO AND BLANC AGAINST THE REDS.

HUGO and BLANC have just written letters against the Reds. Their only leaders now are BLANQUI and FELIX PYAT, second-rate men.

GENERAL NOTES.

The gates of Paris are opened at daylight and closed at 6 P. M. Omnibusses are not allowed to run after 10½ P. M. The pictures, statues and tapestry of the Palace of St. Cloud were removed before the investment, and were not burned. There is great destruction in every direction. News is scarcer than meat, but many of the journals invent it. The news that an English journal had arrived in Paris has driven everybody crazy. Journalists run after it as if they were mad. Paris secretly prays for peace, but the people are afraid to say so aloud. There is no want of pluck and patience, but the situation is terribly distressing, and there is an enormous amount of poverty and suffering. It is thought that soup-kitchens will be organized to deal out rations to all who have certificates. The weather is changeable—wet and pleasant by turns, but not cold yet. The Americans are eager to get out, and some leave, by special permission, next week. The novelty of the siege is over, and life is dull and oppressive now. Minister WASHBURNE was very ill yesterday, but he is better today.

PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

Occupation of St. Quentin—Advance on Amiens—Nantes Threatened—Movements About Rouen.

LILLE, Oct. 22.—The Germans entered St. Quentin yesterday morning. They made requisitions for two millions of francs, to raise which the leading citizens came to this city and borrowed from the bank.

MARCH ON AMIENS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Amiens dated today announces that the Prussians are only three kilometres distant. Every preparation has been made to defend the town. A special train laden with munitions of war passed through Amiens today, from Lille, going to Rouen. Gen. BOURBAKI is expected to leave Lille today for the same destination. He has 60,000 men under his command.

TOURS, Oct. 22.—The Prussians are marching on Amiens in two columns, one by Breteuil, and the other by Montdidier.

LILLE, Oct. 22.—Communication with Amiens by railroad has been interrupted.

NANTES THREATENED.

There is a force of about 1,000 Germans at Beaugency....Nantes is threatened by the Prussians.

OPERATIONS ELSEWHERE.

TOURS, Oct. 22.—The Prussians attacked the town of Vernon, near Rouen, cannonading it from the opposite side of the river....The Prussians have blown up the bridge at Clery, and returned to camp at Beaugency.

LONDON, Oct. 20—P. M.—The Prussians now occupy Gargeau, near Orleans. Nearly the whole of the Department of Haut Laone is under the control of the Prussians. The people of Chateauneuf have refused to answer the repeated requisitions of detachments of Prussians. It is understood the Prussian commander sustains the action of the people.

PRUSSIAN CRUELTY.

TOURS, Oct. 24.—It is reported that the Prussian forces now occupying Orleans are committing such excesses that it is believed they are on the point of leaving that place, and are determined to leave nothing to the inhabitants. Nothing official has been received from the armies at Orleans.

THE BESIEGED CITIES.

Interruption of the Siege of Verdun—Chartres Surrounded—Preparations for the Bombardment of Mezieres.

TOURS, Oct. 22.—Another dispatch from Neufchateau says the siege of Verdun has been interrupted lately by the vigorous defense of the French. The latter have made several sorties, and inundated the environs of the town.

CHARTRES.

Chartres has been surrounded by the Prussians, 20,000 strong. They have also forty cannon. The Prefect of the Department and the Mayor of the city have arranged with the Prussian commander that the rights of the citizens shall be respected.

MEZIERES.

The armistice at Mézières ended yesterday (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The bridge over the Meuse, near that place, will be blown up by the Prussians today, but the bombardment will not begin until more troops and munitions of war can be brought up. The French force within the walls of Mézières is computed at about 5,000 men, and are fragments of various French regiments.

METZ.

A Brilliant Sortie—The Enemy Crushed and the Wagons Captured—Sickness Among the Prussians—Hunger Within the Walls—Wild Stories.

TOURS, Oct. 22.—The following official dispatch has just been received here from Neuf Chateau: On Friday, the 14th inst., Marshal BAZAINE made a sortie with 80,000 men, crushing the enemy, which consisted of twenty-six battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. He also captured 193 wagons laden with stores and provisions of war. Sickness among the besiegers is constantly increasing. The Prussians have been forced twice to renew their army around Metz.

BERLIN REPORTS.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The *Staats Anzeiger* of yesterday, in its account of affairs before Metz, says the sickness in the armies is due to the uniformity of the food. Dysentery is decreasing, and typhus will doubtless go with the present cold weather. Desertions from the garrison are increasing, the fugitives all giving the same reason—hunger. The investing force and the German armies generally receive abundant supplies of all sorts of cattle on foot. Thousands of sheep have been sent to France for the Germans.

BAZAINE REPORTED DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The London papers, today, publish the reports made by deserters from Metz, to the effect that Marshal BAZAINE was dead; that CANROBERT was in command, and that hunger and pestilence prevailed in the city. The stories are generally discredited. At Berlin, however, the capitulation of BAZAINE is hourly expected. It now seems the overtures he recently made looking to surrender, referred only to the troops which had refuged at Metz, and not to the garrison or the city.

AN ARMISTICE PROPOSED.

Action of Lord Lyons—Possible Success of His Efforts—The French Government not Anxious for Peace—Prussia's Position Again Defined.

TOURS, Oct 22.—The *Constitutionnel*, today, announces that Lord LYONS, the British Minister, has made an important communication to the Government here. He wishes, aided by Austria and Italy, to effect an armistice, in order that the elections for members of the Constituent Assembly may proceed. He stated that Russia would act in the same direction. The Government has not yet returned any formal reply.

TOURS, Oct. 22—P. M.—At a meeting of the Council, today, it is reported that the subject of the election of members to the *Assemblées Constituante* was discussed. It is also reported that the Council was informed by Lord LYONS that he had received orders from his Government to announce its desire to mediate in conjunction with Austria and Italy. The answer of M. GAMBETTA was that the Council could do nothing without the concurrence of the Government at Paris.

THE GOVERNMENT NOT ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

It is understood here that preparations for the national defense are now so great that the Government will not accept peace, save upon a liberal basis. At Paris, the determination is also evident [to make a defense to the last, unless honorable terms of peace can be obtained.

M. THIERS' MOVEMENTS.

It is rumored that M. THIERS has gone to Paris to consult with the Government, it is thought, relative to an armistice and the peace question.

PRUSSIA'S TERMS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The evening edition of the *Times* contains a special telegram from Berlin stating that Prussia has repeated her willingness to grant an armistice, if the principle of the cession of territory be conceded. The mere dismantling of the fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine under a European guarantee is insufficient.

NOTES FROM TOURS.

A Decree to the Army from Gambetta—George Francis Train in His Element—Arrival of the Papal Nuncio—Keratry's Mission to Madrid.

TOURS, Oct. 22.—M. GAMBETTA, the Secretary of the Interior, has issued a decree that the new troops, either at the camps or in towns, are to be reviewed twice a week. Other regulations touching the discipline of the armies in camp are also prescribed. Officers will not be permitted during the continuance of the war to wear civilians' dress. Not more than 2,000 troops will be allowed to occupy any town. Where the French force consists of a greater number of men, the remainder must encamp at some distance, and such soldiers will not be permitted to go into the town, unless by the order of the commander. All officers must remain in their camps, except when their duty calls them elsewhere. Every day the troops must be exercised and drilled, sent off on marches of from twenty to thirty kilometres, and, in all respects, the camps are to be organized precisely as though in the presence of the enemy. Instances of extreme cruelty, practiced by the Prussians toward the Francs-Tireurs, are related from all parts of the country. This only serves to render the latter more desperate and determined to take no prisoners. Over thirty Prussian spies, who were arrested in different parts of France, were brought here today.

The Sub-Prefect of St. Quentin has arrived here, having resigned his office, because the municipal authorities refused to defend the town a second time in case of an attack. The consequence of this refusal by the authorities was the occupation of the town by the Prussians, who hold it now.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN arrived at Marseilles yesterday, and created great excitement by making a speech, in which he denounced the Prussians in the most bitter terms.

The Papal Nuncio has arrived in this city. He had difficulty in passing the Prussian lines at Paris, but at length received a permit from the Commanding General.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—M. KERATRY has also arrived from Madrid. His mission there was to ask material aid, but on the advice of friends he refrained, and only asked leave to import arms from Spain and the Spanish colonies. This was, however, refused.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Protest of the North German Confederation Against the Sale of Arms Here—Precedents of the Case—The Attitude of Russia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The reported protest by the Government of the North German Confederation against the sale of arms in the United States to French agents, of which there is no official knowledge as yet, has set those interested here at work studying the precedents of the case. It is found that when the Prussian Government officially recognized the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy just one month after England had done so—on the 13th of June, 1861—she announced precisely the same doctrine in regard to the sale or transportation of merchandise contraband of war as has been maintained by the United States for the last twenty years, and which is now upheld by this Government. These facts appear in the "message and documents" sent to Congress in December, 1861.

RUSSIA.

The attitude of Russia toward the Franco-Prussian question, as it now stands, is pronounced by the highest diplomatic authority here to be, that she protests against any German conquest of territory; but if the annexation of any portion of France is insisted upon, she then demands some adequate compensation to restore the equilibrium between herself and North Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bismarck and Dr. Russell—William to be Emperor of Germany—The Captives at Soissons—Ill-Treatment of the American Volunteers.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Count VON BISMARCK has repudiated all the share ascribed to him in the sorrows of Mr. W. H. RUSSEL, the newspaper correspondent, whom, he asserts, he had only corrected in a material point.

It is reported that the North German Sovereigns have been convoked at Versailles to declare King WILLIAM Emperor of Germany.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 21, via BERLIN and LONDON, Oct. 22.—The official report of the captures made at Soissons, has just been made public. Ninety-nine officers and 4,633 rank and file surrendered. Besides these. 128 guns of all kinds, 70,000 bombs, 150 tons of gunpowder, and a military chest containing 92,000 francs, fell into the hands of the Germans.

LILLE, Oct. 22.—The art treasures at St. Cloud were removed by the French before the fire was opened.

TOURS, Oct. 22.—The journal *Le Phare de la Loire*, of Nantes, publishes a letter from Brest stating that the American volunteers were treated neglectfully by the authorities upon their arrival at that city. It is understood that strict orders have been forwarded by the Government that all other volunteers on their arrival shall be treated with the utmost care.

Fear at Lyons—The Advance of the Prussians Looked for—Complaint That the Defenses are not Perfect.

TOURS, Oct. 22.—The journals of Lyons demand the immediate adoption of vigorous defensive measures. They say that the Prussians seem to be turning Besancon and other strong places, and may march direct upon Lyons. The forts and defenses at the latter city are ready, but there is a lack of experienced gunners. A large number of these have been sent forward from Toulon for Lyons.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund Collections.

From the official report of the Treasurer of the German patriotic aid societies, Mr. EMIL SAUER, it appears that the German war fund collections during the past week amounted to $9,039 96. Previous collections amounted to $164,895 32; making a total of $173,935 28. Of this amount $141,560 27 have been transmitted through the Consul-General. The collections during the past week include a second donation by the St. Marcus Ladies' Association, $100; the proceeds of a concert arranged by the Germans at Oswego, $200; a donation by the Mozart Maennerchor, $144; Staten Island Aid Society, $439; German Patriotic Society at Tamaqua, Penn., $1,100; Patriotic Aid Society of Buffalo, $3,760; the proceeds of the concert at Steinway Hall, $2,274; while the rest are the proceeds of miscellaneous collections in the City.

The general agency of the German patriotic societies in this country announces that from Mr. FREDERICK KAPP, now at Berlin, a communication has been received stating that the Central Aid Society in Berlin has passed a resolution that one-half of the moneys received from the Germans in this country shall be funded to support, after the close of the war, the invalid soldiers and the widows and orphans of those killed, from the interest of the capital. Mr. KAPP, the representative of the Germans of America at the Berlin Central Committee, protested against this action. The protest was, however, not accepted by the Central Committee. The general agency of this City has informed the Berlin Central Committee, that it approves of the protest of Mr. KAPP, his action being in accordance with the constitution adopted at the Convention of German patriotic aid societies at Chicago, and the Berlin Committee is enjoined not to fund any of the money collected by the German patriotic aid societies in this country, but to devote the whole to the alleviation of the sufferings of the wounded and the widows and orphans during the war, and immediately subsequent to the same. The project of the Berlin Aid Society is to found an asylum for invalid soldiers, to which they propose to devote a portion of the funds collected by the Germans in this country.

The Ninth Ward Reform Schuetzen Club has transmitted to the North German Consul-General a donation of $237.

The German Steamers.

The steamship *Rhein* arrived yesterday from Bremen. Her Captain reports having experienced very rough weather during the greater part of his passage, which was consequently longer than usual. The trip was also delayed by taking the north passage to avoid French cruisers, and he was instructed to save his coal and proceed by sail as much as possible.

The *Union*, of the Bremen line, left this port yesterday with about 100 passengers and a cargo consisting principally of tobacco and some cotton and merchandise.

VENEZUELA.

Victories of the Government Forces—Decreasing strength of Guzman Blanco—Wholesale Slaughter in recent Combats—Banishment of a Refractory Archbishop—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870.

A great change has taken place here since the 9th ultimo. The victories of the Government over the insurgent troops of GUZMAN BLANCO have been so general that it is anticipated he will be shortly forced to succumb to the superior forces which are now harassing him at every point.

VICTORY OF HERNANDEZ.

Gen. HERNANDEZ, the Commander-in-Chief, with 4,000 men, defeated German troops in the Salazar, after a sanguinary combat which lasted for thirty-six hours. On the 13th ult. HERNANDEZ moved with his army to Barquesemeto, and on the following day he commenced to storm the town, which he eventually captured. He found there 800 small arms, eight tons of powder, and other war material. On account of a scarcity of provisions he evacuated the town on the 19th, previously disarming the troops and citizens. On the 21st he dispatched a portion of his forces to attack the insurgents at San Filipe, where he was defeated. He fell back to Truhillo and attacked Gen. DABOIN, who was at Chubarquin with a large body of men. No news has as yet come to hand with regard to this fight.

OLIVIO'S VICTORY.

Gen. OLIVIO, in the eastern part of the State, is doing the country good service. A desperate engagement was fought at Irapa, in which a large number of men were engaged on both sides, and after a two days' conflict, OLIVIO, by good generalship, succeeded in capturing the whole of the insurgent forces, consisting of about 1,600 men, with guns, ammunition, and a large amount other war material. During the battle, which is considered one of the bloodiest in the annals of the Republic, no less than five Generals, two Colonels, and 300 of the rank and file, were killed. Among the Generals who fell was Gen. AUSMAUDE, brother of the Consul at New-York. Gen. TILER was also killed while leading on his men, and his body was found riddled with bullets. Gen. ACOSTA made his escape. Guarico and Apure, inland towns, have declared against GUZMAN, and will materially aid Gen. OLIVO, who, in the present campaign, has taken Maturin, Campano and Yaraparo. In fact nine-tenths of the eastern part is in the hands of the blues. A dispatch was sent by GUZMAN BLANCO to Maracaibo, to wait upon HERNANDEZ to request a suspension of hostilities and to acknowledge him President of the Republic, he promising HERNANDEZ that neither SUTHERLAND nor PULYAR should be made Governor of the State. HERDANDEZ very courteously stated in reply that he would not consent to treat with a man who is in arms against the legal authorities, and if GUZMAN himself would not abandon his rebellious projects, he would fight him to the last. The deputation thereupon withdrew, seemingly very much disappointed.

A REFRACTORY PRELATE.

GUZMAN BLANCO requested the Archbishop of this place, SYLVESTER GUEVARO, to sing the "Te Deum" at the Cathedral, in celebration of the victories achieved by his forces. The prelate refused to obey the order, on the ground that he did not feel justified in so doing in the existing state of things, and that he looked upon the prospects of peace as being very remote. He also stated that he could not thank God in the presence of so many incarcerated persons and the desperately unsettled state of the country. The Archbishop, it may be remembered, took a very leading part in the Ecumenical Council at Rome last June. GUZMAN, forgetting the consideration due him, passed sentence of banishment upon him and ordered him to leave the country by a small schooner lying in the harbor and bound for Trinidad, port of Spain, a popular protest was entered against this tyrannical measure, but no notice was taken of it. While the exile was going to the vessel the people formed in procession to do him honor, but they were dispersed at the point of the bayonet by the troops, who had received orders to permit no demonstration. The Dean of the Cathedral is in prison for the same offence. GUZMAN has a guard over several houses, occupied by influential citizens, and has cut off the water-pipes and does not allow food of any description to reach them. He is determined to starve them out for the purpose of obtaining funds, which they resolutely refuse to give. Many of the merchants, joined by neutral parties, in view of this state of things, are taking up arms against him, on the principle that it may be their turn next.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The steamer *Conway*, lately purchased at St. Thomas and named the *Guzman Blanco*, is held at Trinidad, Port of Spain, as security for loans effected by GUZMAN. It is expected she will pass out of his hands in this way. The war steamers *Massarari* and *Bolivar*, and six schooners are cruising in search of GUZMAN's vessels. A combined attack by land and sea upon this city and Laguayra by the Government forces will shortly be made, and, it is anticipated, will be the final stroke for GUZMAN and his party. In consequence of these struggles, the crops are backward and cannot be gathered, for the reason that all the hands are engaged in the war. This makes business utterly prostrate here. In Maracaibo, affairs are in a more flourishing condition.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Duchesne of the Pereire.

The mails of the *Pereire* have brought the intelligence of the death of Capt. DUCHESNE, who until recently commanded that vessel. Capt. DUCHESNE died at Bouillon, in Belgium, on Oct. 4. He had gone there to re-establish his shattered health. The deceased gentleman was born in 1823, at Grandville, a small port in Normandy. He was in command of the *Vesta* when that vessel dealt the *Arctic* the blow which resulted in the total loss of the American steamship, a few hours afterward. The Cross of the Legion of Honor, that of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and that of Isabella the Catholique rewarded his energy in bringing into a haven his own vessel, disabled by the collision. On Jan. 21, 1869, when in command of the *Pereire*, a terrific storm almost overwhelmed the steamer. His coolness contributed largely toward saving his craft, and she was put back into Brest. On his return to this City aboard the *Pereire*, he was entertained at a banquet in his honor, while his own Government rewarded his merit by a promotion to the rank of Commander of the Order of which he was, theretofore, a Companion only. The amenity of Capt. DUCHESNE's character won for him many friends among travelers across the Atlantic. He leaves a widow and three children.

A Protracted Law Suit—$64,000 Involved.

District-Attorney DAVIS and Ex-Attorney-General EVARTS made long arguments yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, in a suit brought against HUGH MAXWELL by SEPTIMUS CROOKS. The case is a very old one. It was commenced in 1857 for the recovery of certain import duties imposed by Mr. MAXWELL at the time he was Collector of the Port, in 1851, on a quantity of British iron belonging to Mr. CROOKS. A verdict for $5,000 was given against the Government. The old suit was subsequently reopened by the plaintiff on the ground that several large items had been omitted from the papers in the case by the Custom-house authorities, and the amount sought to be recovered was increased to $64,000. The first sum of $5,000 was paid back previous to the commencement of the last suit. Mr. CROOKS died a few weeks ago, and the case has since been continued by Mr. CHAS. CORRYDON, formerly a clerk in his employ.

ARSON AT SEA.

Destruction of An American Whale-Ship in Mid-Ocean—The Vessel Set on Fire—Arrival of the Offenders in this City.

The steamer *South America*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived at this port, with four prisoners on board, charged with arson at sea—a very unusual crime. On the 10th of May last the ship *Robert Edwards*, 336 tons, Capt. THOS. F. PEASE, master, sailed from New-Bedford, Mass., on a whaling cruise, with a crew of thirty-two officers and men. Among the sailors were CHAS. PARDAE, CHAS. MERIDITH, SAMUEL DUNCAN, FREDERICK ALLEN and JOHN JENSEN. The first-named was a large and muscular red-whiskered man, who served as an English convict in the mines at Australia. Soon after leaving port this man conceives a plot for the destruction of the vessel. He then induces ALLEN, a low-browed, sullen fellow, who boasts among his companions of his escape from England in consequence of a crime he has committed, and of his desertion from the United States army, to join with in the bad undertaking. The plot thickens, and JANSEN, MEREDITH and DUNCAN, the latter a mere boy, the son of a clergyman at Fall River, are soon in league with the two conspirators. It is determined to kill the officers and scuttle the ship. They attempt to sink the vessel by boring holes in her hull, but subsequently stop them up in time to escape suspicion. About 10 P. M., however, on the 20th of July, when the *Robert Edwards*, in mid-ocean, 800 miles away from Bermuda, the nearest point of land, an alarm of fire is raised, and flames are discovered in the lower hold between the four and main hatches. All hands are immediately mustered on board, and all means are employed to avert the danger. The seamen and buckets and barrels filled with water, but are unable to subdue the progress of the flames. The succeeded, however, in filling the between decks with water, after which the hatches are battered down, and holes are cut in the upper deck to throw water down. The crew worked all night, next day, and on the next night, apparently seemed masters of the fire, the lower hold being then full of water. The fire, not to be overcome, soon broke out through the sides of the ship, and the plank-shear was then cut, near the rail, and the water was soon down the hold. The flames were extinguished in this way on the larboard side, but continued to increase in intensity on the other side. At 7 P. M., on the 22d of July, the boats were lowered, and provisions were collected for them. The crew then abandoned the ship, with the exception of Capt. PEAN and one man, who remained on board, steering the ship until 10 P. M. At that time the fire broke out on the upper deck, and spread to the sails and masts. The Captain and sailor then embarked in a small boat, and they stood by the burning craft all night, in company with the other boats. Shortly after midnight the masts fell, and in the morning the ship had burned amidships to the water's edge. The occupants of the whale-boats, who were in lat. 33 north and lon. 51 40 west at the time, left the wreck and steered toward Barmuda. On the following day they were picked up at open sea by the brig *Mary Rice*, Capt. JAMES B. PRATT, from Baltimore, bound to Rio de Janeiro. Previous to leaving the *Robert Edwards*, Capt. PEASE, suspecting something wrong, called PARDOE and asked him if he had started the fire. The latter said he and two others had committed the act, but refused to give names. He said his accomplices had gone into the hold with him. During the efforts to stay the flames, two men jumped overboard. One of them, named DAVID BURNS, was rescued, but JOHN JEUSEN, a Dane, was drowned. PARDOE subsequently told the captain that MEREDITH and JENSEN were the persons who went down in the hold with him. On coming on board of the *Mary Rice* Capt. PRATT questioned the conspirators, and they told him that they had had no fault to find with the ship, and that they could not tell what they had what they had prompted them to fire the ships. ALLEN said he had the "stuff" already prepared for the fire, and that PARDOE MEREDITH and the "Dane" ignited it. DUNCAN denied that he was afraid to expose the plot for fear of his life. The accused were examined before Vice Consul CORDINO, at Rio, and then sent home.

They were locked up at Ludlow-street Jail, yesterday, without bail, to appear for examination on Monday. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY will appear against them for the Government. The crime of which they are charged is punished with death.

BASE-BALL.

Red Stockings vs. Athletic, of Philadelphia—The "Reds" Victorious—Score, 15 to 8.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 22.—The home and home game was played today between the famed Cincinnatus and Athletics, of this city. As the presence of over 4,000 persons, and as the admittance money had been fixed at $1, a very handsome sum was realized for division between the clubs. The game was very tedious, owing to the leniency of the umpire, who utterly failed to keep the pitchers down to the rules, the first two innings taking fully an hour to play them. At the commencement of the game, the Stockings took the lead and retained it all through, completely out-batting and out-fielding their opponents. The game was commenced at 2:30 P. M., and was called at the end of the eighth inning, the ninth having been commenced, and the "Reds" retired with a blank, while two of the Athletics had been put out, when it became too dark for further play. The game was marked with nothing brilliant, neither clubs playing up to their usual style. On the part of the Athletics, MCBRIDE, FISLER and BERRY played splendidly, all the others, except BECHLET, who had nothing to do, played poorly. SENSENDEYER missing two flys, and let several balls pass him. BEACH missing several fouls, and threw very wildly to the bases. RADCLIFFE and PRATT each missed an easy fly-catch, while at the bat all did very poorly, except BECHTELL. On the part of the Stockings, HARRY WRIGHT did finely at the bat, making a home run, and bringing in two men who were on the bases. G. WRIGHN missed two easy flies. BRIMAND's pitching was unusually wild, four of the Athletics obtaining bases on called balls. SWEASY played well at second. MCVEY caught finely the last three innings, he taking ATHSON's place, that player breaking one of his fingers in the fifth inning, DEAN going to MCVEY's place in the field. GEORGE WRIGHT wrenched his lame leg in the early part of the game, but continued playing. SENZENDERFER hurt himself badly in the eight inning by falling. SCHAFER took his place. The weather was delightful and the grounds in fine condition. The following is the score:

CINCINNATI.	O.	R.	ATHLETIC.	O.	R.
G. Wright, s. s.	1	4	Reach, 2d b.	2	1
Gould, 1st b.	4	0	McBride, p.	2	1
Waterman, 3d b.	3	2	Malone, c.	4	0
Allison, c.	4	1	Fisher, 1st b.	3	1
H. Wright, c. f.	2	3	Sensenderfer, c. f.	2	2
Leonard, l. f.	3	2	Berry, r. f.	2	0
Brainard, p.	3	2	Radcliffe, s. s.	4	1
Sweasy, 2d b.	5	0	Bechtel, l. f.	2	1
McVey, r. f.	2	2	Pratt, 3d b.	1	1
Total	24	15	Total	23	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Cincinnati	4	2	0	5	0	0	0	4	—15
Athletic	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	—8

Home Run—H. WRIGHT, 1.
Double Play—G. WRIGHT and GOULD, 1.
Umpire—D. BIRDSALL, Union, of Morrisania.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifty-five minutes.

White Stockings vs. Forest Citys.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The White Stockings, of Chicago, defeated the Forest Citys, of Rockford, today on Dexter Park, by a score of 10 to 6.

Arrest of Fisk and Gould for Conspiracy.

Mr. JAMES FISK and Mr. JAY GOULD appeared before the bar of the Passaic County Court of Oyer and Terminer, of New-Jersey, yesterday. Mr. GOULD was arraigned upon the charge of conspiracy, in attempting to destroy the business of the local express companies of the State. He pleaded not guilty through his counsel, Mr. I. W. SCUDDER, and then gave bail in $4,000—$2,000 each upon the two indictments. Mr. FISK renewed his bail, given for his appearance to answer similar indictments, and was permitted to retain his liberty until December next. Col. PHILLIP RAFFERTY, their bondsman, and Senator HOPPER accompanied FISK and GOULD to and from the Court-room.

REVENUE RETURNS.

Receipts of the Theatres, Railroads, Gas Companies, &c., in This City and Brooklyn.

The following is the last report of gross receipts that will be published, as the law in relation to the same ceased to be operative on and after Oct. 1, inst. In view of this fact some of the places of amusement, and other companies, were dilatory in handing in their returns:

STAGES.	Gross receipts.
Manhattan Stage Company	600
Central Park Stage Company	1,480
Fifth-avenue Stage Company	21,924
Madison-avenue Stage Company	20,054
Broadway and Second-street Stage Company	6,007
Broadway and Eighth-street Stage Company	8,540
Broadway and Fourth-avenue Stage Company	17,820
Broadway and Twenty-third-street Stage Company	22,143
Total	$97,568

RAILROADS.	Gross Receipts.
Central Park, North and East River Railroad	$59,333
Second-avenue Railroad	52,157
Third-avenue Railroad	128,523
Sixth-avenue Railroad	59,303
Seventh-avenue Railroad	62,009
Eighth-avenue Railroad	69,794
Ninth-avenue Railroad	10,182
Grand and Forty-second-street Railroad	30,296
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Bowery Railroad	63,036
Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad	29,021
Avenue C Railroad	12,360
Hudson River Railroad	241,565
New-York and Harlem Railroad	102,167
New-York and New-Haven Railroad	155,689
Erie Railroad	464,211
Total	$1,539,646

AMUSEMENTS.	Gross receipts.
Terrace Garden	$1,020
Fifth-Avenue Theatre	11,215
Woods' Museum	10,400
Booth's	41,830
Wallack's	26,617
Steinway Hall (Nillson)	16,877
Lents Circus	26,450
Grand Opera-House	28,504
French Theatre	7,587
San Francisco Minstrels	9,000
Stadt Theatre	8,512
Tony Pastor's	7,211
Niblos	23,748
Theatre Comique	12,000
Lina Edwin	5,256
Kelly & Leon	8,450
Olympic Theatre	19,711
Central Park Garden	379
Total	$283,067

GAS COMPANIES.	Cubic feet.
New-York Gas Company	42,022,454
Manhattan Gas Company	85,686,606
Metropolitan Gas Company	23,900,331
Harlem Gas Company	8,024,100
New-York Oxygen Gas Company	44,507
Total	159,677,998

FERRIES.	Gross receipts.
Harlem Navigation Company	$9,127
Pavonia Ferry Company	17,633
Grand-street Ferry Company	65,398
Total	$92,158

LOTTERY.	Gross receipts.
Sheehan's	$32,634

Brooklyn Returns.

The following returns for the month of September have been made to Assessors ALLEN and SCANLAN, of the Second and Third Districts of Brooklyn:

FERRIES.	Receipts.
Greenpoint Ferry Company	$13,484
Houston-street Ferry Company	11,206
Union Ferry Company	85,305

AMUSEMENTS.	
Hooley's Opera-House	5,097
Holland (Academy)	3,431
Welch, Hughes and White	5,739
Union Base-Ball Grounds	7,441

GAS.	Cubic feet.
Citizens' Gas-light Company	$10,759,400
Williamsburg Gas-light Company	8,637,003
Flatbush Gas-light Company	405,979
Union Gas-light Company	237,300
Brooklyn Gas-light Company	23,356,100
Peoples' Gas-light Company	5,178,600

INSURANCE.	Premiums.
Atlantic Fire Insurance Company	$36,018
Brooklyn Insurance Company	4,255
Firemen's Trust Insurance Company	3,989
Long Island Insurance Company	3,896
Montauk Insurance Company	4,542
Mechanics' Insurance Company	5,896
Nassau Insurance Company	4,355
Phenix Insurance Company	60,018
Lafayette Insurance Company	7,978
Kings County Insurance Company	5,471

BANKS.	Deposits.
Mechanics' and Traders'	$170,500
Brooklyn Bank	989,688
Long Island	767,495
Brooklyn Trust Company	1,797,925
Mechanics' Bank	1,344,650
Fulton Bank	205,232
Commercial Bank	149,000

RAILROADS.	Receipts.
Hunter's Point and Prospect Park	$16,522
Van Brunt and Erie Basin	1,892
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island	1,072
Coney Island and Brooklyn	14,803
Brooklyn and Newtown	14,313
South Brooklyn and Park	2,913
Bushwick-avenue	7,028
Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach	2,697
Brooklyn City	115,943
Wm. Richardson	23,549
Broadway Railroad Company	14,197
Grand-street and Newtown	9,210
South Side	24,877

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Quincy Adams and the Women—His Letter to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

The Boston *Advertiser* of the 22d inst. says:

"When the women decided to make no nominations for State officers this year, they resolved to do the next best thing, and question the candidates of the other parties as to their views about women suffrage, and their intentions in the event of their election. The *Woman's Journal* of this date prints their letters nearly in full. We should be glad to print them all, but there are too many of them, and they are too long. Gov. CLAFLIN thinks it is all right, with a slight qualification:

'Though the extension of suffrage to women would devolve upon her great responsibilities, and necessitate many changes in our method of administrating the laws, yet I cannot see upon what principle it can be logically withheld or denied her.'

Mr. ADAMS, we regret to say, is not so explicit; and we regret all the more that a part of his letter appears to have been suppressed. The *Womans' Journal* publishes only 'so much of this letter as is relevant, and in answer to the letter of inquiry of the Committee.' The following is all we can get of it:

QUINCY, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1870.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and others, of the Woman Suffrage State Central Committee:

LADIES: Permit me to thank you for your distinguished favor of this morning, in which you do me the honor to inquire—first, whether I am "in favor of extending the suffrage to the women of Massachusetts?" and second, whether I am "willing to aid in affecting their infranchisement?" The context indicates that your curiosity is concerned with my opinions only so far as they are the views of a candidate of the Democratic Party for a State office. You are, however, aware, I presume, that it is customary for a candidate who accepts a nomination to accept with it the obligation to support the opinions of his party, in so far, at least, as they may be explicitly declared in the resolutions put forth by the nominating convention. I pray you, therefore, not to regard me as wanting either in candor or in profound respect for the earnestness of your devotion to the cause of female suffrage, if I crave your permission to submit to you, as my answer to your questions, the following extract from the resolutions of the Convention held at Fitchburg yesterday:

"We consider the proposition to extend the suffrage to the women of this Commonwealth as involving too many social considerations to be summarily treated as a mere political question."

I have the honor to be, ladies, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

The letters from the other candidates were, for the most part, favorable. No letter of inquiry was sent to Mr. PHILLIPS, we presume, as his views were well enough understood. Certainly his name does not appear in this correspondence. All the prohibitionists, and all the labor reform candidates appear to be zealous suffragists, and make up in responses to the Committee for the shortcomings of their Conventions.

Probable Homicide in the First Ward.

Coroner FLYNN was notified last evening that MICHAEL RYAN, a longshore-man, was lying in a dying condition at his residence, No. 205 Madison-street, in consequence of injuries sustained at the hands of a man whose name is as yet unknown. He ascertained that RYAN was a weigher at the Custom-house until recently, and that on Friday he went to Pier No. 20 North River, to see one Mr. HALLWAY, in whose employ he had been over a year ago. Both men subsequently entered the saloon of MICHAEL CURRAN, at No. 123 West-street, and called for liquor. The bar-keeper, who is only known as "Tommy" reminded RYAN of a small score of 35 cents that existed against him, when RYAN explained that he had left that side of town, and so forgot it. Mr. HALLWAY remarked that he had a score also, and bade the bar-keeper to add RYAN's to his. Some one then called for drinks, but the bar-keeper insisted that RYAN should not have any refreshments. The man who called for them, however, poured out a glassful of whisky for RYAN, when the bar-keeper seized the liquor and dashed it in RYAN's face. The narrative of HALLWAY becomes confused at this point, but it is understood that a struggle ensued, and that the bar-keeper struck RYAN a terrible blow on the head with a bottle, fracturing his skull and rendering him insensible. The bar-keeper has not been arrested, but the Police appear to have no knowledge of the fracas or its probable results.

FIJI CANNIBALISM.

Anthropophagy in the Fiji Islands—Massacre of Natives—A Tragedy at Sea.

From the Fiji Times, July 23.

We have just heard frightful news from Ba, on the north-west coast of Viti Levu. For some time past the Ba people have been at war with the mountaineers, and a few have been killed on both sides, but a letter just in from the native Minister informs us of a fearful massacre. The mountaineers from Navosa came down to Nalotu, an island district, hitherto subject to Ba, and the advanced fortress or Bri-ni-mau of the Ba people. They put up a war fence, and then Wawabalavu, the Navosa Chief, called out and said: "You Naluto people, I am WAWABALAVU. I it was I who ate Mr. BAKER and the Bau men. Do you trust to the Lasakau people? Don't; their trade is fishing. You offer peace offering, or make submission that you may live." The Nolosu people were filled with fear, and presented peace offerings. The mountaineers then entered their towns, and remained for a few days in apparent friendliness; but their number was being considerably increased by new arrivals from the hills. They then turned round suddenly upon the Nalotu people, and slaughtered 370 of them. That so many have been killed is beyond doubt. SILAS, the native minister, who lives at Ba, writes: "The Nauuivasi town, 171 killed; Drantani, 114; Koroikewa, 58; Nasaga, 27—altogether, 370. That this number were clubbed is clear, but there are many still missing, who are hiding in the jungle, or have been taken prisoners of war to Navosa. Perhaps they are killed, but their bodies have not yet been found. Only 104 have escaped alive to Ba." The heathens say that the next town they will attack will be Saguna, the chief town of the Ba district. It is thought that NABEKA, a noted cannibal Ba chief, who is envious of TUI BA, is one with WAWABALUVA in this treachery. The same tribe, and from the same town, murdered the unfortunate missionary, Mr. BAKER, in 1867, in his attempt to pass through their country on an exploring tour. The Ba coast has no white settlers upon it, but attention was being drawn to the Ba River, and land was being bought upon it for cotton growing when the writer was in Fiji, three months ago.

TRAGEDY AT SEA.

Capt. FIELD, of the *Mary Ann Christina*, informs us that, on board the *Colleen Bawn*, at Tanna, he met with JIMMIE LASULASU, who has long since been reckoned with the dead. Our readers will remember that a boat which left Levuka for Nasavusavu about twelve months ago, with seventeen New-Hebrides laborers. Their employer, Mr. NORMAN, late of Sandhurst, near Melbourne, and the aforesaid JIMMIE never reached its destination. The boat was thought to have been wrecked, and all on board lost. JIMMIE LASULASU informed Capt. FIELD that when on their way to Nasavusava the natives took possession of boat, compelling them to steer first one way and then another, and threatened to kill them if they did not land them on their own island. On the seventeen day they murdered Mr. NORMAN, splitting his head open with a tomahawk. They cooked and ate the body, thrusting portions of his cooked companion into the face of JIMMY. The journey was long, and with no food or water on board the hardships may be imagined. The natives died one after the other, till by a lucky chance the boat was cast upon the shore-reef of an island, only twenty miles from that to which they belonged. JEMMY has been living on that island for the last twelve months, and was perfectly nude when rescued by the *Colleen Bawn*, a week or two since. Mr. NORMAN was a highly respectable settler, who, besides his plantation in Fiji, has a grocery business in Sandhurst, in charge of which he had left his wife, now his widow, when he came down here. He procured the laborers from the *William & Julia*. They had been engaged and brought here by Capt. MCLIVER, and some who came with them are said to be now on Mr. SCOTT's plantation at Vido.

THE STORM ON THE LAKES.

Wreck of the Steam-Ship Orion and Other Vessels—Several Lives Lost.

The accounts from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and other States, confirm the telegraphic reports of wrecks and loss of life on the lakes during the storm, which raged with such fury on Monday. We give below some extracts from our exchanges, describing the effects of the hurricane at the different points mentioned:

WRECK OF THE ORION AND TONAWANDA.

The Chicago *Republican* of the 19th inst. says: "On Saturday evening, at the usual hour, the *Orion* left for Chicago. She had a full complement of passengers, and a cargo consisting of plaster, apples (600 barrels) and heading; also the Chicago mail. Finding, when some distance out, that the sea was too heavy, she put about. She arrived at Grand Haven, on her return, at an early hour Sunday morning, and while making the harbor, missed the channel, struck upon the bar, and stranded. She went broadside on, and laid a short distance north of the pier, with eight feet of water at her stern. She immediately listed over toward the lake, and the sea, which was running very high, made a clean breach over her. Of course, there was for a time the greatest excitement and consternation among those on board. But their fears were quieted in a measure, and Capt. FINEFIELD, seeing that the steamer must go to pieces, being then full of water, ordered the boats lowered, and made ready for use. After considerable delay caused by the confusion, one of them was officered, filled with passengers, and pushed off, arriving safely at the beach. Then the other took on its human freight, and also succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The passengers thus safely disposed of, Capt. FINEFIELD turned his attention to the saving of everything of value possible. Most of the freight, including the mail, was got on shore, and also portions of the steamer's outfit and furniture. The work was busily going on when the final dissolution commenced, and it was only when there was hardly a frame together of the once noble craft, that the men desisted. First her upper-works went, and then, under the pressure of the terrific sea running, the hull was litterly torn to pieces. Gradually though the staunch timbers gave out, the work of destruction was most effectual, and yesterday there remained of the *Orion* nothing at all that could be seen from the beach. As soon as the intelligence was received at Milwaukee of the disaster, two steamers were dispatched to render assistance, but they arrived only in time to see the fine craft in her last throes. One of these was the propeller *Lac La Belle*, and the other the revenue cutter *Andrew Johnson*. That no lives were lost is certainly miraculous, and is due in a great measure to the cool courage and bravery of Capt. FINEFIELD and his mates and crew, all of whom acted, we are told, individual heroes. They certainly underwent a most trying ordeal, and in keeping cool and collected, saved their own lives and those of the passengers. They are deserving of great credit.

The *Orion* was comparatively new, and was one of the finest steamers on the lakes. Stanch and true in every particular, she possessed a model of matchless symmetry. She was completely equipped and very richly furnished—on the whole, a steam-boat of today. She was built at Manitowoc in 1865-66 by G. RAND, was 200 feet in length, and measured 500 tons, new style. Her cost was $85,000.

LOSS OF SIX LIVES.

The Cleveland, Ohio, *Herald*, of the 19th inst., says: "About 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, when the storm was at its height, the light-house keeper and Deputy Collector J. F. KENNEDY heard the cry for help apparently proceeding from an approaching vessel in distress. They immediately took lanterns and ropes and proceeded to the end of the east pier, where they saw a vessel drifting in toward the end of the old Toledo Railroad dock. When they arrived there was nothing to be seen, and they went back, but soon a scow was discovered close on the Pittsburg dock pier. No relief could be rendered, and in a short time all was still. As soon as daylight came it was discovered that no less than three vessels had gone ashore, and two of them were complete wrecks. The scow *Emma Blake* went on the old Toledo Railroad pier, and is a perfect wreck, all on board being lost. She was loaded with gravel for Messrs. MCNAIRY, CLAFLIN & CO. She was owned in this city by ALEXANDER and WM. WELCH, two highly respectable young men, who were on board, and both lost. There was also another man on board, who met the same fate. The vessel was torn all to pieces by the force of the waves. About the same hour a scow supposed to be the *Mary*, of Detroit, (although we can find none by that name in the latest marine registers,) went on the old Pittsburg pier, and went to pieces in a very short space of time. All on board this craft also perished. It is not known how many there were in the crew, but at this season of the year no vessel carries less than three, and it is safe to presume that there were that number on board. It is thought that this scow was also loaded with gravel for parties in this city. It is safe to say that not less than six lives were lost by these two disasters. About 9 o'clock Tuesday morning the body of one of the men on the scow *Mary* was recovered under the pile-work of the pier. He was dressed in the ordinary rough weather clothing of a seaman, but nothing was found on his person to identify him. He was about five feet six inches high, light complexion, long, sandy whiskers, curly hair, and had a small star in India ink on the left arm, near the wrist."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

BEFORE SEDAN.

"The dead hand clasped a letter."—*Special Correspondence.*

Here, in this leafy place,
  Quiet he lies,
Cold, with his sightless face
  Turned to the skies;
'Tis but another dead;—
All you can say is said.

Carry his body hence,—
  Kings must have slaves;
Kings climb to eminence
  Over men's graves:
So this man's eye is dim;—
Throw the earth over him.

What was the white you touched,
  There, at his side?
Paper his hand had clutched
  Tight ere he died;—
Message or wish, may be;—
Smoothen it out and see.

Hardly the worst of us
  Here could have smiled!—
Only the tremulous
  Words of a child;—
Prattle, that has for stops
Just a few ruddy drops.

Look. She is sad to miss,
  Morning and night,
His—her dead father's—kiss;
  Tries to be bright,
Good to mamma, and sweet,
That is all. "*Marguerite.*"

Ah, if beside the dead
  Slumbered the pain!
Ah, if the hearts that bled
  Slept with the slain!
If the grief died!—But no;—
Death will not have it so.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

ENGAGED.

"Confound it!"

The exclamation was a mental one, but was none the less hearty for being suppressed; and readers will own that it was only natural and excusable under the circumstances.

Rupert Holmes was a hard-working barrister, and was looked upon as a rising man; that is, although he was only two-and-thirty, he was making an income of nearly five hundred a year. He had, beside, some little fortune of his own, and was, therefore, far better off than the great majority of men of his own age in the profession.

It was the first day of vacation; and as he threw aside his legal books and started for his holiday, he felt for the first time how his hard work had told upon him, and how glad he was that he was going away for a while from his close chambers and the weary work of splitting legal hairs.

Generally an early riser, he had breakfasted late—so late that he was obliged to hurry through his packing in order to catch his train for Chichester, where he was going to spend a fortnight with his friend Jack Wilmot, before starting for a long ramble upon the Continent. He had, however, reached the terminus with five minutes to spare; he had found an empty carriage, had tipped the guard to retain it for him—it was before the happy era of smoking-carriages—and was looking forward to the placid enjoyment of his after-breakfast cigar.

The bell rang, the train was upon the very point of starting, and his cigar-case was in his hand, when there was a bustle on the platform, and a porter hurried up to the carriage with two ladies, looked in, and unlocked the door.

"Now, ladies, look sharp, please; the train's starting."

The ladies entered, the door was slammed-to, and the train moved out of the station.

It must be allowed that it was excusable under the circumstances for Rupert Holmes to relieve his feelings by this mental exclamation of "Confound it!"

The ladies were evidently mother and daughter. There was a strong resemblance between them, although the expression was different. The mother was fair, placid and quiet-looking, rather flurried at present by the bustle consequent upon being late. The daughter was a brunette, with a demure look, through which the fun rippled out at every movement of the lips and eyes; and it was at once evident, by the little anxious glance she shot at Rupert Holmes as he put his cigar-case back into his pocket, that she understood his feelings quite as well as if he had spoken that silent "Confound it!" aloud.

Rupert caught the look, and could scarcely help smiling in return. He then examined his *Bradshaw*, ran his finger down the list, and having resolved upon changing carriages at Reigate, determined to make himself agreeable, and enjoy himself as much as he could till he arrived there. He was in high spirits, which even the little contretemps which had just happened could not damp for more than a minute or two; and he gladly availed himself of the opening, which the elder lady requesting him to lend her his *Bradshaw* made, to enter into conversation. This was at first supported almost entirely by the mother and himself; but little by little the daughter joined in, and before the train had left London Bridge a quarter of an hour, Rupert Holmes had changed his seat for one opposite the ladies, and was chatting away as familiarly as if he had known his fellow-passengers for years.

Presently the elder lady took out from her traveling-bag some knitting, at which she began placidly to work; and as the pattern upon which she was engaged was a somewhat complicated one, requiring much attention and counting of stitches, she gradually fell out of the conversation, which, however, was carried on none the less vigorously by the others.

Rupert Holmes was far too busy a man to go much into society. His evening relaxation consisted in a visit to a quiet literary club to which he belonged, and a talk over the last new book, the latest art gossip, or the pending political question. To him, therefore, this conversation with a lively, clever and undeniably pretty woman was a real pleasure. As the train slackened for Reigate he had no longer the slightest idea of changing carriages. As it stopped, however, the young lady said, with a suppressed look of arch amusement, "Here you leave us, I believe?"

"I? no, indeed!" he said hastily; "I am going on to Chichester. What made you think so?"

"You certainly intended to change—you cannot but own that."

Rupert Holmes colored.

"I do not know, unless you are a conjurer, how you could guess a half-formed intention."

"I did not guess at all; I was sure of it. When we got in, you were just going to smoke, and you scowled in a most ungracious way."

"O indeed!" Rupert put in deprecatingly.

"Yes, indeed, most ungraciously; and you put your cigar-case in your pocket in a pet; and you took out your *Bradshaw*, and ran your finger down to the first stopping-place, and then laid it aside with a determined air, as much as to say, 'Well, I must put up with it for three-quarters of an hour, and then out I go.' The whole thing was as plain as if you had said it out loud."

Rupert laughed.

"It is of no use my denying the impeachment," he said; "I must really apologize for having been so rude as to let you see you were unwelcome. My only excuse is, that I saw that the new-comers were ladies, but I did not notice more than that; and I can plead in further extenuation, that I have seen the error of my ways, and have given up all ideas of changing my carriage."

"I am sure, mamma, we must feel touched at the compliment of being preferred to a cigar; that is indeed a concession for a gentleman to make."

"You are really too severe upon me," Rupert laughed. "Ladies' society is, of course, preferable to a cigar; but one does not generally get ladies' society in a railway-carriage. One gets the ladies, but not their society. It is because ladies don't give us their society, because it is rare that one can exchange a word with them, still more rarely engage in conversation, that we take to our cigars. I would far rather talk than smoke; but I would rather enjoy a cigar than the silent contemplation of ladies' attire."

"I think your defence is a fair one," the elder lady said. "For my own part I cannot see why, in a first-class carriage, one should not enter into conversation with a gentleman—I mean, of course, when a lady has reached my time of life. Naturally much depends upon the appearance and manner of the gentleman; but supposing no objection to arise upon this score, I cannot see why we should not speak. Upon board ship, for example, during a long voyage, every one becomes friendly and intimate without the necessity of introduction. When I was young I made a voyage to India, and some of the friendships I formed on my way out and home were among the most valued and lasting I ever made. We shall be companions for the whole length of our journey, for we too are going to Chichester."

Rupert Holmes, after expressing his satisfaction at hearing that they were to travel so far together, volunteered the information that he was going to stay with his friends the Wilmots. As he mentioned the name, he fancied that he detected a slight glance of satisfaction upon the part of the young lady, and found from her mother that the Wilmots were intimate friends of her own. This served as a sort of introduction, and the rest of the journey was spent in a lively conversation, in which the theatres, exhibitions, books, society and manners, all served as subjects for much skirmishing between Rupert and his young companion, the elder lady taking but little part, and occasionally dropping off into a short doze. Never did a journey seem so short to Rupert Holmes, and he was really sorry when the train slackened its speed for the Chichester Station. However, he was consoled by the hope that he should soon meet his pretty fellow-passenger, for Jack Wilmot had spoken of sundry croquet-meetings as coming off, and at these he felt sure he should meet her. As the train drew up, he asked if he could be of any service; but the elder lady said that her servant would be there to meet her. Jack Wilmot was upon the platform; and after shaking hands with Rupert, helped to assist the ladies out, shaking hands with them, and addressing them as Mrs. and Miss Turner, and adding, to Rupert's great pleasure, as he said good-by, "We shall see you to-morrow, I hope, Mrs. Turner?"

The reply was affirmative. Mrs. Turner nodded in a friendly way to Rupert. "We shall meet to-morrow, you see; good-by." Miss Turner made a very demure little bend in answer to Rupert's bow; and in another minute he was hurried off with his luggage to Wilmot's dog-cart, which was waiting outside the station.

"So, Master Rupert, you have been getting up a flirtation on your way down, eh? She is a very pretty girl, as you can see for yourself, and a clever one too; so mind what you are after, for I fancy she is a bit of a flirt."

"Who are they, Jack?"

"The old lady is widow of an Indian banker who died long ago, and left her very well off. She came from this part of the country, I believe; so she returned, and bought a small place about a mile out of the town."

Rupert did not pursue the subject. It was quite enough for him to know that he was to meet Amy Turner—he had heard the mother use the Christian name—next day.

At lunch, on Jack's mentioning that Rupert had come down with the Turners, he found that Amy was the bosom friend of Miss Wilmot, and that she was the dearest girl in the world; a conclusion with which Rupert was rather inclined to agree. The next day there was a large croquet-party at the Elms, and Mr. Holmes was introduced in due form to Mrs. Turner and her daughter. The former lady was very cordial in her reception; the latter, to Rupert's amazement, was exceedingly demure and distant, and appeared disposed altogether to ignore their acquaintance of the preceding day. There was no opportunity for conversation at the moment, as Miss Wilmot came up and hurried Miss Turner and Rupert off to a game which was upon the point of commencing, and where two players were required. Here they were chosen upon opposite sides; principally, Rupert thought, by a little manœuvring upon the part of the young lady. The game once fairly commenced, he was enabled to speak to her.

"So our journey of yesterday is to be ignored, Miss Turner?"

"How ignored, Mr. Holmes?"

"I don't know; I'm desirous of doing what is right and proper, and I am endeavoring to take my cue from you."

"What nonsense, Mr. Holmes! What did you expect me to do?—to rush forward with both hands extended, and express my delight at meeting you again?"

Rupert laughed.

"No, Miss Turner, hardly that. But I did not expect you to treat me as an utter stranger."

"Not as a stranger; but still there is a difference: you see—There, it is your turn to play."

"What difference, Miss Turner?" Rupert asked, as he came back to her side again.

"Dear me!" the girl said half pettishly; "one would think that it was an unwilling witness you were cross-examining, Mr. Holmes. A good deal of difference—all the difference in the world. Before, you were a stranger, I might never see you again. Mamma was there to do proprieties; and of course I was able to laugh and talk with you as I chose. Don't you know it is a well-known fact, that people always do get much more intimate—well, yes, flirt more, if you like—away from home than they do in their own neighborhood? When people are never going to meet again of course they need not be quite so stiff and particular as at other times. I have been angry with myself ever since for having talked so much. Yes, you may smile, Mr. Holmes, but I really have."

The girl was so evidently in earnest that Rupert forbore to point out the weak part of her defense—the fact that she had found out at Reigate that he was going to stay with the Wilmots—and only said quietly:

"I see what you mean, Miss Turner. Yes, I suppose there is some sort of difference; but I do not see why you should be angry with yourself. We certainly talked a good deal—that is, I talked a good deal; but our conversation could not, even by the most ill-natured, be called a flirtation, and your mamma was by your side. To me it was the most pleasant journey I ever made."

"Yes, it was a very pleasant journey," she said frankly; "and we knew, you see, who you were; that is, that you were going to stay here, which served as a sort of introduction."

Rupert could not resist a slight smile at this bad attempt at self-justification, which entirely contradicted the former plea set up, and Miss Turner, at once reading his thoughts, colored slightly and said:

"Here, Mr. Holmes, it's your turn again, they are looking quite cross at us for not attending. We really must pay attention to the game."

From this period the girl gave Rupert no opportunities of renewing the conversation, but entered *con amore* into the game, croqueting him, he thought, with extra spite, over and over again, and finally winning the game for her side most triumphantly. After this she said she would not play any more at present, and Rupert also giving up his mallet, volunteered to assist her to find Mrs. Turner; a pursuit, however, which was not carried on long, for in a few minutes they took a seat and looked on at the other players.

That evening Rupert came to the conclusion that Amy Turner was the nicest girl he had ever met, and that this time he was really seriously in for it. The croquet-party was acknowledged to be a great success; and as in the country people generally contrive to compress their year's amusements into the very smallest space, a constant succession of croquet and archery meetings and picnics followed, and Rupert met Amy Turner nearly every day. By the end of a fortnight he was thoroughly convinced of the justice of the conclusion he had formed, and was resolved that he would take the earliest possible opportunity of bringing matters to a crisis. He thought, he felt almost sure, that she cared for him; she was more quiet and shy now than she had been at first, and her color went and came when he talked to her. Yes, he felt sure that she loved him.

At the end of the fortnight a large ball was to be given in the neighborhood, and he hoped that he should then find an opportunity. The room was almost full that evening before the Turners arrived, and Rupert had just stood up for a quadrille, and was unable to go near Amy for some little time. He observed that a plain quiet-looking man of three or four and forty years old at once went up to her, took her from Mrs. Turner's arm, and stood up with her in the quadrille. While the dance went on they talked together earnestly and confidentially, and when it was over continued walking round the room. As soon as Rupert could get free he went up to her, and found that her card was already full for the next five or six dances. He put down his name and retired after a few words, and Amy continued promenading with her partner. Rupert took up his place at a doorway, round which several men were standing talking. It seemed that they were watching Amy and her partner, for Rupert heard her name mentioned.

"It is quite true," one said; "though it is hard to believe. The idea of pretty Miss Turner marrying Gaisford seems too absurd; but there is no doubt about it. I heard him mention it himself."

"There is nothing very wonderful about it," another said. "The usual rule—beauty against gold. She is an arrant flirt. But it is quite true. Gaisford's sister, Mrs. Standish, told me. It seems it was arranged at Cheltenham three months ago. The Turners were stopping with an uncle or something there, and Gaisford happened to be there too, and of course they came together, and the matter was soon settled. It was not to be mentioned to a soul, because Gaisford had only been a widower nine months. So he stayed away till the year was up. There is no secret about it now, and they are to be married next month."

Rupert Holmes stood very quiet and still as he heard this news. He could not doubt it, and yet he could scarcely believe it. It was some time before he recovered, and he felt that he was so pale that it could not but be noticed. A waltz had begun now; Amy was still talking to her last partner. He moved quietly round and took up his position behind them, and presently heard Mr. Gaisford call her by her Christian name. Then Rupert Holmes turned and went out through the French window behind into the garden. He knew now, if he had ever doubted before, how passionately he loved this woman who had fooled and betrayed him.

It was not until, by the cessation of the music, he knew that supper had begun, that he felt calm enough to go indoors. Of one thing he was determined. Amy Turner should outwardly have no triumph over him. He would let her think that he had been flirting with her as heartlessly as she had with him, and that it was a drawn game at best. With this resolution he went into the supper-room, but could not bring himself to approach where she was sitting, for Gaisford was standing behind her chair. It was not until dancing recommenced that he had an opportunity of approaching her. She was for a moment alone, and Rupert noticed that as she saw he was coming up to speak to her, a shade of coldness came across her face.

"I must apologize for missing my dance, Miss Turner; but I could not find you."

"It is of no consequence, Mr. Holmes," she said. "I danced with Mr. Gaisford."

"Then I am relieved of a burden of self-reproach," he said lightly. "By the way, Miss Turner, is there any commission I can execute for you upon the Continent? I start to-morrow; and anything, from a Venetian chain to a Swiss alpenstock, that you may require, I shall be happy to charge myself with."

Rupert saw that the color left her face, and her lips quivered a little; but she said steadily:

"Thank you, Mr. Holmes; I do not think that I will trouble you. I wish you a pleasant journey."

And then she rose, took the arm of a gentleman who claimed her for the dance, and was off.

"Where have you been, Rupert? I have missed you all the evening," his friend Wilmot asked, coming up.

"I have a badish headache, and have been strolling in the grounds, Jack."

When the carriage came, Rupert took his place on the box, under plea of the headache, and on reaching the house went straight up to bed. He felt that he could not stand the commiseration of his friend, who, he knew, had guessed pretty accurately the state of his feelings. Upon getting up to his room, he packed his things, and wrote a note to Jack.

"MY DEAR JACK: I am sorry to say, I must go up to town to-morrow on particular business. You understand me, of course. Make things square with your mother and sister."

And in the morning, before the family were down, he was in the train on his way to Newhaven, whence he crossed that evening to Havre.

For three months Rupert Holmes traveled upon the Continent. The vacation was over, and he ought to have been back at his chambers; but he had no heart for it. In fact, he was very hard hit indeed, and had resolved to throw over the Bar for a year at any rate, if not for ever, and to go to India for the Winter. He was in Switzerland now, and was traveling by train from Zurich to Lucerne, whence he meant to cross over the St. Gothard and go via Trieste to Alexandria.

He was alone in a railway carriage, when at one of the stations the door opened, and two ladies and a gentleman entered. It was not until they were seated, and the train was in motion again, that he looked up from his book; and he could scarcely restrain a sharp exclamation when he saw that his *vis-à-vis* was Amy Turner—at least, Amy Turner no longer, for next to her was seated Mr. Gaisford. The recognition was mutual. A bright flush flew over her cheek, and, fading away, left her very pale. Then she quietly held out her hand, and said:

"This is indeed an unexpected meeting Mr. Holmes; but we heard from the Wilmots that you were abroad. Mr. Gaisford, Mr. Holmes.—Carry, you have heard mamma speak of Mr. Holmes.—My sister."

Rupert bowed; he had recovered himself now, and addressed himself to Miss Turner.

"I was not fortunate enough to meet you when I was down at Chichester; but I so frequently heard your name mentioned by Mrs. Turner, that I quite feel like an old acquaintance. Mr. Gaisford I met at the ball at Mr. Kingsford's, but had not the pleasure of an introduction."

Miss Turner said a few words; and then Mr. Gaisford, with the usual heartiness of an Englishman meeting any one with whom he has the smallest acquaintance abroad, entered into a warm conversation with him. His wife took no part in it, but sat looking out of the window; and Rupert fancied that she was thinner and paler than when he saw her last. "No wonder," he said to himself, "tied to such a common-place brute as this! I am glad of it; it serves her right."

Miss Turner was of an entirely different style from her sister; prettier a good deal, as far as prettiness went; indeed, she was almost beautiful; but her face entirely lacked the intellectual expression which was characteristic of Mrs. Gaisford. Rupert wondered at two sisters being so little alike. He remembered having heard Amy speak of her sister, who was away on a visit; but he had not heard much of her from the Wilmots, and fancied that she was not a favorite with them.

After a time, Mr. Gaisford asked him which hotel he was going to, and on hearing his answer said:

"Very well; we may as well go there too. We were thinking of the Englisherhof; but it is all the same thing; and, as you are an old traveler, no doubt you know which is best."

Rupert was extremely vexed, but had no excuse to give for making any change. Mrs. Gaisford made a movement, as if to turn to her husband to make an objection; but she did not do so, and remained looking out of the window. She certainly, Rupert thought, had grown harder and colder than before. When the train stopped, he was the first to alight, and helped the ladies with their shawls. As he did so, he could not help saying to Mrs. Gaisford:

"We are to meet, it seems, in railway-carriages. This has been rather a different ride from our last, Mrs. Gaisford."

She had grown paler again as he spoke, with a cold, haughty look upon her face; but as he finished she gave a little start, and then the color came in a rush on her cheeks. In another moment her husband joined her, and they parted, not to meet again till the *table d'hôte* dinner at the hotel. Rupert Holmes had thought at first of leaving at once; but then he told himself that she would look upon it as another triumph, and he resolved to remain, let it cost what it would. He purposely delayed going in to dinner until he saw that every one would be seated, in hopes that there would be no vacant seat near the Gaisfords. In this, however, he was disappointed, as a waiter at once came up to him as he entered, and told him that a seat had been kept for him next to the gentleman who arrived by the same train. There was no help for him, and he felt as he sat down that perhaps, after all, it was the best place for him; for Miss Turner was sitting next beyond Mr. Gaisford, so that he could neither see Amy's face, nor was he bound to exchange any remark with her. He had plenty of topics of conversation with Mr. Gaisford, who was starting with his wife and sister-in-law next day for home.

"When do you return?" Mr. Gaisford had asked; and Rupert, glancing down, saw that Mrs. Gaisford paused to listen to his answer.

"I am going to spend the Winter abroad," he said. "I am thinking of doing India; indeed, I have a sort of half-intention of joining the Indian Bar, and settling there for good." He looked down again, and saw upon Mrs. Gaisford's face a shadowy smile, gone almost before formed, and followed by a thoughtful look. "She absolutely exults over it," he said to himself.

After dinner, Mr. Gaisford proposed a stroll by the lake, and after a short delay, while the ladies went up for their things, the party went out together. For a while they strolled together, looking across the lake, upon which the moon was shining brightly, lighting up the dark rounded form of the Rigi and the snow-crowned peaks beyond Altorf. Then they broke into pairs. Mrs. Gaisford lingered behind a little, and, as at the time she was speaking to Rupert, he could not but stay with her. He did not know whether he was glad or sorry. He loved her still passionately, though she was false and cruel, and had spoilt his life; he loved her as much as ever, and should do so, he felt, as long as he lived. Mr. Gaisford and Miss Turner stopped and leaned upon the railings on the low wall. Without joining them, Mrs. Gaisford did the same. Rupert could see her face now, for the moon shone clear upon it. She was very thoughtful, earnest and troubled. "How her face belies her!" he thought. "What can she be going to say?" He would not speak first, and there was silence for a minute or two, till she began.

"You do not look well, Mr. Holmes; have you been ill?"

"A doctor would say no," he said bitterly; "and as he only examines the body he would be right. No, I have had no illness."

"And you really think about living in India?"

"Yes," he said shortly.

There was a pause again, and then she began, this time in lower tones even than before.

"I am going to ask you a strange question, Mr. Holmes. Did you first hear of my—my engagement to Mr. Gaisford that night at the ball?"

"Yes, Mrs. Gaisford, I did," Rupert said coldly.

There was another long pause.

"And if you had not heard it, you would not have gone away so suddenly—that is, it was the knowledge of it that made you part from me as you did?"

"Yes, Mrs. Gaisford, it was so. If it is any satisfaction to you to know how thoroughly you succeeded, how entirely and wholly you gained my love, in order to throw it away, know it now from my lips. I loved you with my whole heart. I went to that ball with the intention of asking you to be my wife. I heard the news; but even though the evidence seemed unquestionable, it was not till I heard him call you Amy that I believed. I had a sharp struggle with myself, Mrs. Gaisford, and I tried hard to cheat you out of the triumph you had so thoroughly gained. I hoped that you might think that I was as heartless a flirt as yourself. Did I succeed?"

There was a slight gesture of assent.

"Then I acted well," he went on bitterly. "But I give you the triumph now; it is a little delayed, but not the less complete. I loved you with all my heart and soul; you have wrecked my happiness and spoilt my life. You have crushed out all motive for exertion. You have destroyed my faith in woman. I will not spare myself even in one syllable, Mrs. Gaisford; you shall have your due. I was so mad, that even when you had done all this to me, when you had so wrecked my life, I could not hate you. I love you now as wildly and as passionately as ever; I shall love you so till I die. Are you satisfied now?"

"Yes," she said softly; and then, without another word, she turned away from the lake on which she had looked the while he had been speaking and joined the others.

In a minute she spoke gently to her sister, and then taking her husband's arm, she said,

"Let us go in now, Robert; it is getting damp."

Rupert Holmes followed with Miss Turner. He did not speak, he could not have spoken for worlds. He knew that his companion once or twice spoke to him, but he did not catch the meaning of her words. Presently he started, for Robert Gaisford burst into a loud hearty laugh. What could he be laughing at? His wife could never be telling the story to him? So on he walked with a dull pain to the door of the hotel. Then there was a pause.

"Are you coming in yet?" Mr. Gaisford asked.

No, he should take another turn or two.

"Then we must say good-by, Mr. Holmes," Miss Turner said, "as your boat starts, you said, at seven o'clock. Good-by. I hope you will think better about India."

Mrs. Gaisford did not speak; she gave him her hand, and so they stood for a moment face to face. A wild raging desire to take her in his arms and kiss her, even with her husband standing by, seized him; and she must have seen it, for dropping his hand hastily, she turned and ran up the steps into the hotel, followed by her sister.

Rupert Holmes stood motionless, looking after her, and was only roused, by a touch on the shoulder, to the remembrance that Mr. Gaisford was still beside him.

"Shall we smoke a cigar together?" he asked.

"No, no," Rupert said, putting his hand up to his forehead. "Please leave me alone; I am ill; I want to be alone. Good-by."

"In a moment," Mr. Gaisford said, "but I particularly want to speak to you. In fact, I promised that I would. Let us sit down for a minute or two on the wall."

Mechanically Rupert followed him across the road, and watched him while he lit a cigar, wondering with a vague wonder what new blow was to be dealt him now.

"I find," Mr. Gaisford went on between the puffs of his cigar, "that a mistake has somehow arisen—a most ridiculous—ha, ha, a most ridiculous mistake. Of course, as you are starting for India to-morrow and may be away a longish time, it doesn't, as far as I know, matter much; but I promised to tell you, and so of course I do. Confound this cigar, it won't burn! What beastly trash these Swiss cigars are, to be sure! and they have the impudence to call them Havanas! Yes, I am just going to tell you. Well, you see, you have got hold of what you barristers would call a case of mistaken identity. You see, you thought I married Miss Turner. So I did. But I didn't marry, and never thought of marrying the Miss Turner you thought I did. I married Carry—Amy is Miss Turner still."

Rupert stared at him, as not understanding what he heard.

"Amy Miss Turner still!" he repeated.

"Yes, of course; don't you understand? I married Miss Turner; Amy was the youngest sister."

Rupert understood now. For a moment or two the news seemed to stun him. There was a great beating at his heart and a strange, dizzy noise in his brain. Then he sprang to his feet, with his face, strangely flushed, turned up toward the sky, and he said, "Amy free? Thank God, thank God!" Then came the thought of what he had done, of what he had said, of what he had told her he thought her, of the taunts he had flung at her; and then he sat down and covered his face with his hands, and gave a groan as of unutterable pain. Mr. Gaisford looked on too astonished to speak. Then slowly an inkling of the truth dawned upon him: he remembered now having heard some rumor of some one—yes, his name was Holmes, now he thought of it—who was supposed to have treated Amy badly, and this was how it had come about. Presently Rupert looked up; he was quiet now, but pale as death.

"Will you do me a favor?" he asked.

"Certainly," Mr. Gaisford said; "willingly."

"Will you go to Miss Turner and say that you have told me? Will you say these words? That I know now how mad I have been; that no thoughts she can have of me are one tithe so bitter and contemptuous as those I have of myself; that I do not plead for forgiveness, for I know that I do not deserve it, I know that I have forfeited all hope of it. Still, if—if in pity for what I have suffered, if in pity for my great sin, if in pity for the life that will be wretched without her, she can yet find it in her heart to forgive me, will she come out into the balcony of the hotel; it is empty now, and the lights in the drawing-room are turned low. If she does not come, I shall know that, though she will pity, she cannot forgive—that the offense has been too great. In that case, please give her my farewell, and say that I shall never in thought blame her that she cannot forgive me, and that I shall always pray for her happiness. Tell her that my life will not be so hard to bear as I had thought; that I shall be happier knowing that I have lost her through my own fault than through any fault of hers. Will you say all that to her, please?"

Mr. Gaisford said "Yes" very gruffly, and crossed toward the hotel. Slowly, very slowly, Rupert Holmes followed him, went upstairs, through the half-lighted drawing-room, and out into the balcony. There he stood, looking out again on the lake, and thinking over what he had said as he had last looked at it. Minute after minute passed; at last he said, "God help me, it is too much to expect; I have lost her for ever!" and so he turned to go. Then he paused, with a sound that was half-sob, half-cry, for at the window behind him stood a slight figure, timid and yet loving. Her arms were stretched out, and, with a little cry of "O Rupert!" she fell into the arms that were to hold her evermore.

There was one passenger less by the early boat for Althorp, one more by train for Paris, and the Indian Bar lost a promising recruit. Few days afterward Rupert Holmes appeared in court as usual, to the surprise and disgust of many young barristers, who had heard from members of their body, who had met him abroad, that something or other had gone wrong with him, and that he was going to India. A gleam of hope came across them a month later, when he was again absent from his place; but this was shortly and for ever dispelled by a brief announcement in the first column of the *Times*, under the head "Marriages."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE ITALIAN PEASANT.—The peasantry of Italy are not much addicted to dancing, except in Carnival, and the priests denounce it as a peccato mortale, or deadly sin, when they have the chance. A village fête in most parts of Italy is a day on which there is nothing to do, when people walk about in their best clothes, eat and drink better than usual, and go to Church three times instead of once; once to mass, once to vespers, and once to funzione in the evening. The distinguishing features of a village "wake" in Italy—a harvest home, a vintage feast, or a veglione in the dead of Winter—are eating and drinking, intermixed with singing, (sacred and profane,) and the offering up of prayers. Many lads of fifteen can rhyme and versify in the most surprising manner, now and then extorting praise (and money) from tourists, few of whom are, perhaps, aware that the improvvisatori of Italy are in the habit of using the same phrases over and over again, as people tell a Joe Miller, or a favorite pun, in different houses. The Neapolitan peasants are, or used to be, quite famous for their extempore songs—many of them very elaborate—which they sang to their own music, like the wood-cutters of the south of France, alluded to by Mme. SAND in her story of the *Maîtres Sonneurs.* I have heard of Italian peasants who could write verses about their friends and acquaintances who were working in the fields, and sing them (instead of working themselves) in a clear, soft, theatrical voice. I have heard of other peasants (also Italian) who could play the flute or flageolet, and dance as nimbly as a ballet-man; and of others who could fence and play at chess. It will be said (not without reason) that these accomplishments are not likely to be of much use to a hard-working clodhopper; but a certain civilizing or refining influence may be attributed to them, just as boors are likely to be improved by being brought into the society of ladies.—*All the Year Round.*

A QUAINT TOWN IN NORMANDY.—The afternoon light was fading over a lovely country, with fertile meadows like England, and glens just like Scotland, as we took our last bit of railway traveling to St. Lo, where the reign of locomotives ends, and that of diligences begins. It is a little town, set picturesquely on a hill-top; people told us there was "nothing to see" in it; but is there any place where there is nothing to see? I have ever since mourned over St. Lo, which we reached at dusk, and quitted at 6 next morning—feeling quite sure that it would have been worth remaining there at least a day or two, so charming "old-world" was it, so quaint and kindly the inhabitants.

There was a landlady, the very face of whom tempted us to stay, instead of going on, as we first intended, to Coutances; and no other room beeing at the moment vacant, she established half of our tired quartet in her own. It was quite a picture. The furniture was mahogany, almost black with age; the hangings were of the pretty cretonne, which corresponds to our old-fashioned chintz. Beside one of the beds was a velvet prie-dieu, and over it a shelf, on which were arranged a number of religious ornaments. In a corner was a child's crib, (Madame was still a young woman, with little children about her, but whether wife or widow, I do not know,) and in the window-sill was fitted up an apartment, quite perfect in its way. There was a doll's toilet-table, a doll's chair, a doll's cradle; and in this cradle lay two young ladies (of wax) attired in blue blouses, like children, but boasting magnificent chignons. Everything about these fortunate dolls was as complete as French tact and skill could make it. Numbers Three and Four were full of artistic admiration, and Number Two thought of her own little girl at home, to whom it would have been delightful to carry off the whole, even though, as usual at two years of age, total ruin of the treasure ensued within six hours.

Our table-d'hôte dinner was most satisfactory and plentiful—in politeness. The empressement with which the garçons forced upon us an extraordinary dish,—supposed to be liver (query, of what animal?) and beef, which I can only describe by the adjective sanglant,—was amusing, if not appetizing. But after the bread-soup, we felt no food to be safe, till we came to the pears—huge, sweet Normandy pears—which, with a good piece of bread, were almost enough to dine upon—for a Frenchman. Undoubtedly we Britons rest far too much upon our beef and mutton, and suffer most ignominiously when deprived of them—as we did this day.

While looking forward anxiously to the café au lait and bread and butter, of which alone we could be quite sure, Numbers Two and Three—being patient folk, and not exasperated by inevitable ills—sallied out to post some letters and arrange about the diligence journey of to-morrow. It was a still, clear night, and the quaint streets, dimly lighted by a new moon, looked most tempting. St. Lo was already on the point of retiring to rest; but we found one shop open, where a woman with the charming politeness of the French middle class, nay, all classes, not only explained the way, but sent her little boy to show it to us. The small fellow trotted along by our side, chattering his pretty French, and as courteous and considerate as his elders—all for pure curiosity too, for both he and his mother looked quite astonished at the gift of a few sous. Equally polite, in that free way to which we are so unaccustomed in England, was the old man of whom we took our places for the diligence. He explained, with the greatest care, what sort of vehicle it was, nay, even went out of his way to show it to us, and impressed upon us, with most fatherly anxiety, that we must take plenty of wraps, as it was sure to be very cold; also that it started at 6 A. M., and that we and our baggage must on no account be later than that hour at the bureau.—*The Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," in St. Pauls.*

THE EDINBURGH REVIEWERS.—He (MACAULAY) was the first professional man of letters that took up his pen in the service of the *Edinburgh Review.* Till then most of the men upon it had been amateurs, men, that is, who wrote for pleasure, not for bread. Of late years most of the writers who have distinguished themselves in the ranks of periodical or of general literature have been authors by profession,—Charles Dickens, Carlyle, Thackeray, Douglas Jerrold, Tennyson, Froude, Charles Reade, Mark Lemon, John Forster, Shirley Brooks and Robertson. Men like Sir Bulwer Lytton and Chas. Kingsley, and men like Stuart Mill, Anthony Trollope, Tom Taylor, W. R. Greg, and Arthur Helps, are the exception. But in the early days of the *Edinburgh Review* all this was reversed. You could hardly then have found a dozen professional men of letters of the slightest note within the four seas. Coleridge, Southey, Tom Moore, Campbell, Lockhart, and Gifford, almost exhaust the list. The rest were newspaper hacks, or what Jeffrey, with a touch of vulgarity, haughtily called "gentlemen writers." Scott and Byron were at the head of the gentlemen writers. The author of the *Waverley Novels* was a clerk at the table of the Court of Session; the author of *The Pleasures of Memory* was a banker in Lombard-street; Christopher North was a professor of moral philosophy; Malthus and Crabbe were country parsons; Charles Lamb was a clerk in Leadenhall-street. And most of these men—all of them, I believe I may say, with the exception of Charles Lamb—were half ashamed of their contributions to the literature of the day. Scott refused to avow his novels. Byron hardly knew what to do with his copyrights; and with the bailiffs at his hall-door, with his household gods all shivered around him, returned Murray a check for a thousand guineas for "Childe Harold," rather than pollute his hands by taking money for his writings. To be thought poets by profession, like Wordsworth or the author of "Christabel," was odious to these men. Scott turned out poems and novels by the score, entering into time contracts to deliver them, as a Manchester manufacturer enters into contracts to deliver bales of calico, a couple of novels in six months, and a poem of two or three thousand lines in nine months; but with all this, the work of spinning poetry and romances he set down as a mere incident of his partnership with the Ballantynes—a matter of £ s. d., and nothing more. And it was the same with Byron. The thought of being supposed to possess anything in common with "the *literati* of Murray's back shop," was gall and wormwood to him. "Elaborate," he says, protesting in a rage at the compliments of the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Review* on "The Bride of Abydos" and "The Corsair," "elaborate—what do they mean by elaborate? You know they were written as fast as I could put pen to paper, that they were sent to the printer without the slightest revision, and that as they were printed so they were published. Elaborate, indeed!" Even the author of "The Borough," a man who but for his genius might have been a bookseller's porter, was not above this paltry affectation. "How odd," he says to Sir Walter Scott, "you wrote your 'Lay' to buy a new horse for the volunteer cavalry, and I wrote 'The Village' to send my sons to college."—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

OFFICIOUS PEOPLE.

Officious people can never leave things alone. No one can possess his soul in peace or go his own way unhindered of them. They stand at the cross-roads of all men's lives, pointing out to them the path they ought to take, and, whether in religious faith or in house-furnishing, the choice of a wife or the pattern of a boot, have their word to say, their advice to give and their fingers to dip, whatever may be the pie that is making. Illness is one of their strong points, and if they hear that you are indisposed, whether slightly or gravely, they rush off to proffer advice, which you do not want and will not accept, and which probably would turn out a mistake if you did accept. Your disinfectant is not equal to theirs, and they have brought you the name and address of the chemist where you can get theirs. Your nurse does not know her business; let them send for one of their own choosing to-night. Your medical man says you are suffering from a certain form of illness. Well, of course he ought to know; but to the officious it seems very much like something else; or, if they do not go quite so far, they inquire, with the air of knowing all about it, whether he had not ordered such and such things to be done; and, if you say no, they urge you to have their own medical man without delay, as they are so sure yours is making a mistake. And so on, till they have worried you into a fever; when they take their leave and bewail your obstinacy to the next comer. Any calamity is a godsend to them, for they have their innings when their neighbors are so prostrate by distress that they can buzz about them at their will. They are self-naturalized Samaritans, physicians without diplomas, ministers independent of orders or the Apostolic succession; and the unlucky ones whom it is their pleasure to assist must either keep them off with a strong arm, which may lead to a quarrel, or yield themselves helplessly into their active and officious hands.

Old maids, they are great in the management of children, and you may make up your mind to much advice on the best methods of feeding, instructing and disciplining your rising family, if you number an officious spinster among your friends. They do not often err on the side of tenderness, being generally of a decidedly Spartan way of thinking; but sometimes they start off on a crusade of spoiling, and interfere with you because of your harshness, though on the other hand they will rebuke and even punish your little ones if they feel called upon to testify in that form; and they will tell you what they have done quite complacently, and think they have deserved your gratitude. On their own account, and unasked by you, they undertake to do your business, and nine times out of ten they do it wrong. If even they have your permission, and you are about to give accurate directions, they do not wait to hear all you have to say, but go off half-charged, and have fired their shot before they know what they had to hit. If intimately associated with them, they reduce you to the state of an imbecile, with no will of your own, no individuality, no independent action—just a mannikin, to be moved according to the will of your officious friend, the wire-puller. If you are asked a question they answer for you, and they make arrangements in which you are the principal person concerned, to save you the trouble of deciding for yourself. If you are tired they mount guard against your door, and defend you from the presence of your dearest friends, whom you specially wish to see; they buy you what you do not want, because they thought such and such things "looked like you;" they commit you to engagements you never dreamed of undertaking, and send you teachers, tradespeople, workers of all kinds, with an assurance that you are certain to employ them. If they know that you are invited by a common friend they bustle over to his house, and take it on themselves to inform him of your peculiar habits and tastes, and you, who are shy and sensitive, and hate to be singular or to give trouble, are made to appear in a character of, all others most distressing to you, because your officious friend chose to betray your little weaknesses.

Women who are persecuted by officious friends in society find "company manners" and the serenity demanded by their caste difficult to compass. The officious male friend jumps up on the smallest provocation and hovers about, insisting on doing everything for his victim she does not want done at all, or that she wants some one else to do, and succeeds in making her life a burden to her for the time being. He spills the wine or coffee in his struggle to hold her glass or cup; cannons against her in his endeavor to wrest from her the light chair she is dragging after her, with a pretty affectation of carrying burdens that she knows becomes her; insists on giving her a foot-stool which makes her seat uncomfortable, and over which she trips when she gets up; and takes her down to supper or her carriage before any one else can offer, when she is praying in her heart for some other man half-way across the room and coming toward her now to perform that pleasant office—some other man to whom she has a tender word to say, and from whom she hopes to hear one yet more tender. In a word, he makes himself a nuisance, and spoils the poor creature's whole pleasure by his officiousness, when he meant only to do her a service. But this is just the way with your officious people; they always mean to do well, only they never manage to succeed.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A GOOD WORD FOR THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.—To sum up in half a dozen words the character of the "girl of the period," we find that she has, with more freedom of action, acquired a standard of healthy development, and approaches to a degree of physical perfection unknown to those of a couple of generations back. She retains all the virtues of her grandmothers, but adds to them a certain confidence, a certain go-ahead spirit, a disregard for consequences, which is a peculiarity of the times, has grown upon her insensibly, and is no fault of hers, but which she cannot help. Her vices, like the masks and dresses at a masquerade, are for the most part assumed in a playful spirit, and no more represent her true sentiments than a weathercock on a church-steeple does the living bird. Her good points do not glare out and dazzle us; but rather, like the lamp of the glow-worm, shine forth from beneath the covert to attract only the one it is intended to attract.—*The English Woman's Magazine.*

SERVANTS' QUARRELS.—We are prone to smile with indulgent, or frown with non-indulgent temper at "servants' quarrels," but how inadequately do we realize their difficulties! Here are, say, a dozen or half-a-dozen persons brought into close companionship from no mutual predilection on their part, whose daily duties keep them continually in the presence of each other, whose lives must be passed side by side, constantly jostling each other in the necessary business of the day, inhabiting the same apartment, sitting at the same board, uneducated in general, or, if better educated some than others, liable to be thrown cheek by jowl with associates all the more repugnant because of their greater coarseness and vulgarity. What wonder that a plentiful crop of quarrels should be engendered in such a soil? The marvel rather is that the domestic machine can be got to work at all with so many ill-fitting screws and levers. Ye who "change servants" continually in search of the Will o' the Wisp perfection, would do better to content yourselves with the imperfections that are content to whistle down their own worries and work on. "I have quite made up my mind," said an experienced mistress of a family of my acquaintance, "never to turn off a servant for any crime short of murder." The very monotony of their life, too, must be such a cause of friction. Every householder knows, at critical moments, how much may be done by "a treat from missus," in the shape of a holiday in common, or a festive meeting, to disperse the gathering combustibles; just something to vary the daily round, and bring pleasant associations into the common stock of ideas.—*Cornhill.*

MANUFACTURING GREEN-TEA.—Let us first suppose that we are witnessing the preparation of green tea. It being quite exceptional to meet with a tea-farmer who is likewise a manipulator, the sun-dried leaves are often conveyed many leagues; but the further they are removed, and the longer they remain in the unmanufactured condition, the more likely they are to deteriorate. Under favorable circumstances, the leaves usually reach the pans within two hours after being plucked. The pans are half filled, and the heat so regulated so as to increase very slowly, yet not beyond a point which would prevent a workman using his bare hands. Keeping the leaves in constant motion for five minutes, he scoops out the whole with a curved porcelain implement into a bamboo basket, transferring its contents to the rolling table or frame, around which several manipulators are seated. The first grasps as many leaves as his two hands can contain, which he works into a ball, employing all the pressure at his command, and rolling the mass about on the tables at intervals. It is then passed on to the next, who gently bruises it, rapidly twisting each leaf between the finger and thumb of both hands; alternately rolled, then disintegrated and retwisted, the ball passes from one to another round the table, and is finally rubbed between the palms of the last workman's hands into a shallow vessel, which, when full, is once more emptied into the heated pan. At the second roasting the charcoal fire is partially smothered in ashes, in order that a minimum heat may be evolved, but the leaves are not permitted to remain a moment quiescent. Thus far they are still moist, soft, and slightly glutinous to the touch, so that they readily retain much of the configuration or twist imparted by the dexterous fingers of the manipulators. At this stage the superintendent, going round the pans and tables, decides what further treatment the contents shall undergo; the larger leaves, according to quality, being again rolled, with a continuous circular motion on the tables, so as to produce Gunpowder, Imperial and Twankay; while the younger, smaller and finer, which meanwhile have been rapidly picked out by boys, are twisted, leaf by leaf, several times, into Young Hyson, Hyson, &c. During the interval the furnaces are livened up, and the pans heated to a point short of redness. For about an hour their contents are roasted, but kept in continual motion. When no more vapor rises, and the leaves have assumed a fixed, dull green, they are considered safe from fermentation if kept from the damp, and may be permitted to remain unfinished for twenty-four hours, or till all the packing on hand has been similarly treated. The following morning the tea is passed through a winnowing machine, and afterward through graduated sieves, which finally determine the qualities. Each sort, carefully kept separate, is again roasted from one to four times, the coloring pigment being applied before the second last firing. Formerly the facing powder was composed of chunam or native lime, and Prussian blue, but an innovation has found favor in the shape of a mixture of extra-calcined chunam and finest soft indigo, modified as occasion may require by the use of turmeric. Doubtless this change is referable to the injurious effects on the constitutions of green-tea drinkers which European writers ascribe to the use of Prussian blue; strictures with which the large tea merchants and native brokers could not fail to become acquainted during their frequent intercourse with foreigners at the various treaty ports. The powder being in readiness, the workman scatters it in the form of impalpable dust over the contents of the pan, in the proportion of about one ounce to fourteen pounds of tea; he then thoroughly manipulates the whole with his hands till the color is equally distributed, taking care that during the operation the furnace fire is damped. Five minutes usually serve to complete this operation. During the various stages, two boys attached to each workman have been busy picking out all coarse leaves and stalks which may have escaped the sieves. This they accomplish with the utmost dexterity, without in the least retarding progress. The next step sees the tea conveyed to the picking and classifying room, where it is carefully gone over by females. From this chamber, after a final roasting, it is removed to the packing-room, which is maintained at a high temperature; the classes are separately bulked and packed in a hot condition, when the packages are immediately soldered up ready for exportation.—*The Food Journal.*

THE TRANSLATOR OF WAGNER'S "TANNHAEUSER."—In Paris there lived a young and unknown poet, EDWARD ROCHE, of great talent, and of the highest education, but totally unknown, and without a friend, even, to give him a helping hand in the career of letters. Despairing of literary success, ROCHE obtained an insignificant post in the Custom-house. To all appearance he was likely thus to protract a miserable and inglorious existence with no opportunity of exhibiting the talents which he undoubtedly possessed. His luck seemed to have left him, and he was despondent accordingly. One day, while ROCHE was working in the Custom-house office, that happened to be close to the railway station, his attention was aroused by tones of angry expostulation and loud remonstrance heard just beneath the window. An irascible German passenger was loudly declaiming against the absurdity of the rules with which he was troubled by the short-sighted wisdom of the railway administration. ROCHE went out and heard the stranger, whose passion culminated in a strong vein of soliloquy, address himself as WAGNER. The young man seized the opportunity. He stepped forward, bowed to the stranger, and speedily made by his intervention his vexed path straight. WAGNER was profuse in his thanks; ROCHE was delighted that he was able to render even the slightest service to so illustrious a man. WAGNER'S enormous and soul-controlling vanity must have been touched; ROCHE fancied he saw his opportunity, and commenced to hum some of the melodies from "Tannhaeuser" and "Lohengrin." "Oh!" said WAGNER, "this is a splendid omen for me. The first Parisian I meet knows my music and admires it. LISZT shall know this. Sir, we must see each other again."

Such was the commencement of an acquaintance that was destined to be eventful to both, tragic to one. WAGNER grew to entertain a high opinion of EDWARD ROCHE; and when he looked for a translator of "Tannhaeuser," he thought he could find none better than the young man who had proved his savior in the railway episode. WAGNER offered ROCHE the work, and ROCHE, in an ecstacy of joy, it is needless to say, accepted it. But the poor fellow little knew what he would have to encounter. He gave a whole year to the work, sacrificing many a night's sleep, and devoting to the task every instant of the day which was not employed at the counting-house. ROCHE soon found that his illustrious employer was, to use his own words, "a dreadful man." Never was taskmaster of the Egyptians so remorselessly exacting. Capable of prodigious exertions, WAGNER measured the ability of others by himself, and ROCHE fairly had not a moment's rest. When the young clerk contrived to obtain a holiday from his office, every moment was absorbed by the demands of the author of "Tannhaeuser." On such occasions as these, ROCHE thus describes the programme of the day's proceedings: "At 7 o'clock in the morning we sat down to work, and without rest or pause we went on till noon. There I sat over my desk—stooping, writing, blotting, correcting, searching painfully for the syllables which accorded best with particular notes. Meanwhile, WAGNER, with flaming eyes and angry expression, now strode up and down the room impatiently, now sat down to the piano, and striking a few chords shouted impatiently, 'Forward! forward!' At 12 or 1 o'clock, wearied and sick, faint with hunger, and with aching fingers, I would let my pen drop, and sink back in my chair. Then would the Master ask me, in tones of indignation and surprise, what was the matter. 'Oh, I am hungry,' I would mutter. Generally he would reply, 'Very well. I did not think of that; we will eat something quickly, and continue again.' I was suffered to swallow a few morsels, not more, and then I was spurred on to resume my toils, and continued there till night. I grew exhausted, but he cared not; my head glowed like fire. I became driven to desperation at this ceaseless hunt for appropriate syllables and words. It was impossible to please him. As for WAGNER himself, he was still fresh as ever. Nothing seemed to tell upon these exhaustless energies. Still he strode up and down the room, or, striking the notes of the piano, shook his head, and swayed his body in such a manner that his painted shadow on the wall, nervous and weary as I was, actually terrified me. It seemed like one of the evil spirits in the fairy tale, screaming forth strange words and phantom notes.'

Here this pathetic narrative ends. The translation was at last finished, and "Tannhaeuser" was produced. The first night it was an equivocal success; the second it was received coldly; on the third it was an unmistakable failure. WAGNER's hopes were wrecked, and his ambitious dreams destroyed; and with the destruction of these there vanished also the last faintly-glimmering promise of good fortune for poor EDWARD ROCHE. WAGNER, indeed, recovered from the mortification of the failure, but ROCHE did not; the poor fellow was simply killed by the collapse of "Tannhaeuser." He died in the following December.—*London Society*.

AN AUTUMN HYMN.

BY DR. T. W. PARSONS.

Should Autumn's golden days depart,
And never leave behind
A lesson to the grateful heart—
A harvest for the mind?

For Autumn and his golden days,
For all his goodly things,
We'll sing a cheerful song of praise,
For all that Autumn brings.

Dear God! who gav'st the kindly rain
On Summer's drouth to fall,
Thy sun and rain made strong the grain;
But Autumn ripened all.

For Autumn's glad and golden days,
For all his blessed things,
We'll sing a cheerful song of praise,
For all that Autumn brings.

Though Autumn suns more coldly shine,
Earth's glory is not lost;
Night bears the Pleiads' radiant sign:
Morn shows the silver frost.

And though his fields be bare and brown,
Old Autumn's praise we'll sing;
October's gold shall be his crown,
And Autumn shall be king!

RECOLLECTIONS OF MACAULAY.

And if there was little in his action or his voice to recommend MACAULAY's speeches, there was still less in his personal appearance. What you saw when you fixed your eye upon the owner of that shrill, monotonous voice, was a short, thickset man, as stiff as an automaton, with a head and shoulders like those of a cod-fish, standing with his left hand thrown behind his back, and using his right now and then, without any particular grace to emphasize a sentence, by a series of short, sharp jerks. All the expression of his face lay in his eye. This was of a deep blue, and distinguished, like JEFFREY's, by its keenness and brilliancy. His hair was of a beautiful jet black. Yet, as you listened to this automaton, with its glittering blue eyes, its swarthy complexion, and its rounded features, chiseled, apparently in miniature, pouring forth its stream of felicitous sentences, the stiff and boyish form disappeared by magic, and even the shrill voice ceased to grate on the ear as you followed that masterly and symmetrical discussion of the question, so ingenious, so thoughtful, so rich in fine illustrations, that you held your breath to listen—to the excogitations of the moment? Hardly; for though MACAULAY spoke without the slightest assistance from notes or MS. of any kind, no one could listen to him for ten sentences together and doubt that every word of his speech had been conned over in his chambers in Lincoln's Inn or the Albany, as carefully as if they were intended for the keen eye of JEFFREY in the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*.

MACAULAY, like DEMOSTHENES, never trusted his success to fortune. All his speeches, or at least the principal parts, were, like Lord BROUGHAM's, written out beforehand, learned by rote, and then poured forth in the House of Commons in the style of a Pundit repeating the Vedas, without the omission of a particle, and at the same time apparently without anything but the very slightest appreciation of their meaning. There are but two speeches of MACAULAY's that make any pretension to be impromptus—that in reply to Orator HUNT on the Anatomy bill, and that on the war with China; and it does not require the eye of a critic to trace out considerable passages even in these that had been jotted down at his desk and turned over in his memory in the course of his walk from Lincoln's Inn to the House. This habit of preparing his speeches grew upon him so strongly in the course of years, that it was a positive pain and embarrassment to him at last to be called upon to speak even a dozen sentences off-hand.

With a group of friends like those he met at Lansdowne House, at Bowood, or in St. James' Place, with TOM MOORE and Dean MILMAN or CAMPBELL at his side, MACAULAY never ceased to talk till he had reduced everyone else to silence, unless SYDNEY SMITH or JEFFREY happened to be within earshot. He was the tyrant of the table, and rarely tolerated any talk but his own. JEFFREY used to quiz him on one of his achievements in this line at Sir J. STEPHENS', where he first silenced his host by a disquisition on the Monothelite controversy, afterward sent Lord MONTEAGLE to sleep with an account of the classical acquirements of Lady JANE GREY and her sisters, and spent the rest of the evening very pleasantly in pure soliloquy. And this is borne out to the letter by SYDNEY SMITH's suggestive compliment to his rival upon his occasional flashes of silence after his return from India. "But I do not believe," SYDNEY SMITH used to say, "that MACAULAY ever did hear my voice. Sometimes, when I have told a good story, I have thought to myself, 'Poor MACAULAY! he will be very sorry some day to have missed hearing that.'" His thoughts were like flashes of lightning. "While other men were thinking what to say and how to say it, MACAULAY said it all and a great deal more." His memory was prodigious. It surpassed even that of Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, and his powers of illustration were equal to those of JEFFREY. Teeming with thought, criticism, apt quotation and racy illustrations, and endowed with high animal spirits, a quick and pugnacious temper, MACAULAY sat still only when compelled by sheer force, and then only for a few seconds. A professional talker or a rival he put down in an instant, without the slightest hesitation or compunction, and trampled upon him into the bargain if he showed any signs of resistance. Casting his eye round the table with his quick glance of penetration and decision, he threw up his thumb with a jerk of impatience, after his fashion in the House of Commons, and broke in at the first pause with "I can tell you something better than that." "Of MACAULAY's range of knowledge," says TOM MOORE, "anything may be believed, so wonderful is his memory;" and as an illustration he tells us how, at a breakfast at MONCKTON MILNES', MACAULAY astonished and amused the guests by his familiarity with the old Irish slang ballads, "The night before Larry was stretched," &c., many of which he ran off as glibly as his own Political Georgics. "He, certainly," says Moore, "obeys most wonderfully Eloisa's injunction, 'Do all things but forget.'" The hearer often longed for MACAULAY's memory, says one who had often sat by his side, to carry off what he heard in a single morning, in an after dinner colloquy, or in a few hours in a country-house.

But MACAULAY at his desk and MACAULAY at a dinner-table formed as striking a contrast as Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN in a shooting-coat and a bowler hat, chatting with a group of laughing girls at a picnic, and Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN in the scarlet robes, the gold chain and the full-bottomed wig of the Lord Chief-Justice. MACAULAY no sooner takes up his pen than he becomes as stiff and stilted as literary pipeclay and buckram can make him. Where he has been easy and flowing, he is epigrammatic and antithetical. Illustration is piled on illustration till the thought is lost in a sort of Rosamond's bower. He must be vivid. He must be striking. He must be picturesque. Every sentence must be revised, and pruned, and burnished, till it has attained the highest gloss that a set of words in that form can bear. You never catch MACAULAY in his dressing-gown and slippers. He is always in full dress, with his sword and his bag and wig. You never detect his thought in the process of making. He never permits you to see a page of his writing in the form in which it has left his desk. It must be all copied out in a fine Roman hand before it meets your eye. You never see his hand in his work. What he offers you is the work complete. And in this complete form it has but one fault. It wants a touch or two of nature. It is too artistic, too cold. The style is too impersonal. Of its kind it is of course perfect; and perhaps no man ever wrote with more precision than the most brilliant of the Edinburgh reviewers. I do not believe it is possible to find a single loose or slip-shod sentence in all his writings. You might as well search for a halting line or a false quantity in *Virgil*, as search for a solecism in MACAULAY's English. Perhaps now and then you may detect him using an *ad captandum* illustration, as in the case of his comparison of MOURAD BEY and NAPOLEON, and his description of the astonishment of the Mamelukes when they found a man who was scarcely five feet high, and rode like a butcher, the greatest soldier in Europe. But, as a rule, every suggestion even in an illustration of this kind is as authentic as one of HALLAM's notes; for with all his powers of imagination, MACAULAY preferred to take even his most trifling touches of portraiture from the personal recollections of contemporary critics to developing them, like the novelist, from the depths of his own consciousness. He had a keen eye for the slightest hint that could be turned to account in sketching the portrait of a man, and you have only to turn to his essays at random, to ADDISON, CHATHAM, CLIVE, HASTINGS, or MACHIAVELLI, to see at a glance how thoroughly he read up his subject, how he ransacked the top shelves of old libraries for political squibs, for old diaries, and volumes of correspondence, for folios that might appal even the heart of the stoutest commentator, and for novels and poems that had been sent to the trunkmaker by their own authors as soon as they had passed through the press, to pick up hints that might enable him to form a more vivid and picturesque conception of a scene, or to get closer to a great statesman, a soldier, or a man of letters; any hints from which he could gather the chit-chat of Lady KILLIGREW and her sisters as they sat in the lonely oriel over their embroidery while the horns were sounding and the dogs in full cry; or how Queen ANNE's maids of honor killed their time a hundred and eighty years ago, how far their minds were cultivated, what were their favorite studies, what degree of liberty was allowed to them, what use they made of that liberty, what accomplishments they most valued in men, and what proofs of tenderness delicacy permitted them to give to favored suitors; or any suggestions by which he could add a fresh touch to his portraits of WALPOLE, ADDISON, CLIVE, HASTINGS, or TEMPLE.

His first rough draft was absolutely illegible from erasures and corrections. It was written on official foolscap, with the lines full an inch apart. This, however, formed but the rough outline of the essay. When the keel had thus been laid down, MACAULAY began the work of amplification and revision, and when that was complete you could hardly find space on the page to stick a pin's point. PRESCOTT saw two or three of these pages of the MS. of his history. "You have no conception," he says, "of the amount of labor that one of these sheets of foolscap represents." But this MS. was never sent to the printer. It was copied out by MACAULAY in a hand almost as bold and legible as large pica. Of his habits and hours of work, little is known. When in London, he generally spent most of the morning in the reading-room of the British Museum, and his evenings at his desk. His favorite hours of work, I believe, were those of the morning. But upon this point he "humored his disposition," like GRAY. If the work palled upon him, he took up his hat and stick and started off for a stroll, generally taking a book in his pocket when in the country. PLAUTUS was his favorite, and in a note to one of his poems he tells us how he spent many an idle hour rambling on the beach with his book in his hand, turning the Rudens of the Roman poet into what he supposed to be the original Greek. In London, he varied this diversion by visiting the book-stalls, to pick up rare or original editions of old books, or by strolling through the Seven Dials in search of ballads. He was as fond of these as Sir WALTER SCOTT, and spent the whole of one long vacation, it is said, in a stroll through the northern counties collecting a set. When living alone in the Albany, JEFFREY tells us that MACAULAY, like CHARLES DICKENS, often threw down his pen at midnight, and strolled out into the silent streets to walk about for two or three hours. He thought the silence and solitude of a great city favorable to meditation, and generally returned to his desk with a fresh stock of vivid and picturesque thoughts. A keen eye, in looking through MACAULAY's essays, may, I think, trace many images and illustrations struck out in the course of these rambles. JOHNSON, in his criticism on GRAY, laughed at this habit of his and MACAULAY's of writing only when what BYRON called the estro was on. But it is, I suspect, the habit of most men with whom writing is anything more than a mechanical employment. It was the habit of BYRON, of SHELLEY, and of BURNS, and it is a habit that is commended by one who understood the artistic temperament in all its moods. "When you begin to tire of your work," says LESLIE, "leave off. Otherwise you will probably injure it. You will certainly injure yourself."—*The Gentleman's Magazine*.

A FRENCH "LIVRET."

To the most instructive things found on the battle-field belong, undoubtedly, the *livrets*—those little official soldiers' diaresi which seem to have been the very first things thrown away by the French fugitives or prisoners. Strangely enough, they very rarely bear any traces of bloodshed, though they look otherwise dirty and grimy enough. If we are entitled to draw any conclusions from those we have examined, their owners do not seem to have acted unwisely in getting rid of these documents, which often tell the story of their military lives but too faithfully. Perchance, when they return from their captivity, they may with a new *livret* turn over a new leaf.

It will not be very indiscreet, probably, to give a brief analysis of one of these documents now before us. It belonged to PIERRE NICOLAS PAGE, born in 1828 in the Vosges, an orphan, 1 mètre 600 mill. high, with gray eyes, a round forehead, and belonging at the time of his parting with this booklet to the Thirty-fourth Regiment of the infantry of the line. But he did not always belong to it. There is a certain page prefixed telling very minutely what were the divers services and positions before his last "incorporation." And they seem to have been very diverse and very checkered. "Entré au service" on the 21st of February, 1850, in the Seventh Regiment of infantry. In December of the same year he has already advanced to a corporalship. Promotion follows promotion. He is Corporal des Voltigeurs a year after, sergeant in two years more; he is a sergeant-fourrier at the end of 1854. But, alas for the instability of fate! Whatever may have happened we are not told—only this much we learn, that he is in August following "*cassé et remis fusilier*," which seems to have disgusted him so much that he went away—to re-enlist for seven further years the very next month. Within a short time he again becomes corporal, a few months see him a sergeant; a brief year after, "*cassé et remis fusilier*." He thereupon is "passed on" to the First Regiment of Zouaves, and in three years' time, in 1862, he is promoted to be a Zouave of the first-class. At the end of his seven years he is libéré with a certificate of good conduct. Three weeks after he is re-admitted into the same corps for another seven years; and now he rises steadily, fights in Algiers, in Syria, in Algiers, in Mexico, in Algiers again—when, of a sudden, "*cassé de son grade et remis fusilier*." This, however, does not prevent him, after two years, from re-enlisting in the beginning of 1870 for three years.

Of smaller details about M. PAGE, we learn that he was vaccinated "au corps," "with certain success;" that he could read and write, but the questions as to the "progression of his military education," as well as of the "Gymnase," are peremptorily answered by "ancien soldat." Next are registered his achievements at the "tir." These are followed by an enumeration of his "effets," and the time they are expected to last. Epaulets two years, a livret seven years, two collars six months, a pair of gloves three months, two pocket-handkerchiefs six months, and a "pompon" two years. Follows his debit and credit, or as it is officially called, *compte de la masse individuelle*. The first item we encounter in M. PAGE's case is, *Venu avec — une chemise, une livret*, which, as he had wisely got a new diary in going to Algeria, seems neither too much nor too little luggage. But he there soon runs up a goodly bill, and his expenses exceed his receipts by sums varying from five to ten francs a quarter. He seems to have been especially lavish in cravats, in handkerchiefs, mattresses even shirts.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A young mechanic of Norwich, Conn., named JOHN BULL, lately became enamored of an Indian maiden, who dwelt in a wigwam just out of town, where she braided her mats and wrought her ornaments of beads for the market of the pale-faces. In her romantic retreat, the ardent youth sought out his "dusky mate," and wooed her to become his own. He found her "willin," and took a lover's pride in lavishing upon her such gifts as his slender purse could buy, and no doubt clothed her with all the graces which poets and romancers had bestowed upon "bright Alfarata," faithful POCAHONTAS and other unsophisticated daughters of the forest. But his hopes were destined to fade and his dream of romance to be changed into a very ugly reality. A few days ago his adorable daughter of the forest visited the city, and with the proceeds of her traffic and the pawning of her lover's gifts, got gloriously intoxicated, and stood on her head in the open square. In this unseemly attitude she lost forever the affections of the youthful Bull. His dream of delusion is over, and he goes the dull mechanic round once more a sober citizen of Norwich.

That noble scion of the British aristocracy, Sir CLAUDE DE CRESPIGNY, who figured, a short time ago, in a slaughterous attack upon a hotel waiter and was repulsed with a pepper-box, has been exercising his belligerent powers upon the London Police. Being in a crowd, the noble CLAUDE was impolitely requested by a Sergeant, who must have been ignorant of his pedigree, to stand back. This from a policeman to a baronet was "most intolerable and not to be endured," and Sir CLAUDE literally "bearded" the officer, taking him by the whiskers and expressing an ardent desire to fight the entire force, man by man, and prepare them for the hospitals. The force proved too numerous for him, however, and he was taken before a Magistrate for disorderly conduct and resisting an officer. The Magistrate showed his determination to uphold the Police by fining the "nobleman" twenty shillings, probably less than the cost of his dinner, while a poor Irish costermonger, shortly before, was sentenced to six months' hard labor for a similar offense.

We feel bound to note all the different ways of committing suicide which are devised by those morbidly ingenious individuals who, finding themselves too stupid or too cowardly to get along in this world, have determined to take their chances in the next, without asking leave of the fates. We do this for the benefit of those superfluous members of the community who are still disposed to rid us of their presence, in order that they may be well informed in the various modes of the art suicidal. That of the old negro woman in Missouri can hardly be recommended for its elegance or its effectiveness, but it is worth "making a note of," on account of its novelty, and the ill-success which attended it. She poured a quantity of powder on the floor and placed a cannon ball thereon, with which improvised "petar" she expected to be "hoist" to a more congenial sphere. On taking a sitting posture over the slaughterous missile, however, and touching off the powder, she found the effect quite different from what she had anticipated, and in her rage and disappointment fled from the house screaming "like mad."

Happy are those who are gifted with philosophic minds that are indifferent to the color of the banner which floats over their heads and care not in what order its stripes are arranged. Good easy souls, they never get turned out of office or suffer for their allegiance to any leader or any crown. There is at this moment a clerk at Nancy busily plying the quill in the service of the Prussian Councillor of Legation who has held the same position successively under the rule of LOUIS PHILIPPE, the second Republic and the Empire. Should the Republic number three succeed in establishing its authority over Nancy, there is no doubt that this lucky clerk will still retain his position with the utmost composure. Revolutions are nothing to him, and so long as he gets his pay why should he trouble his head as to the keepers of the treasury.

There is no occasion to go back into the semi-barbarous ages of the past, or away to remote and less favored lands than our own to find a picturesque state of society, where common-place law and order are discarded and the restrictive conventionalities of civilized life are unknown. Our wonderful country can furnish a state of society suited to any taste. In some of the "back counties" of Kentucky the stages are frequently stopped by banditti of the highest order, who ask impertinent questions and force reluctant answers by a display of revolvers and bowie-knives, and go through the mail-bags and the passengers' trunks with a coolness and dexterity not surpassed in the scenes of the latest dime novel. "All the people in this wild region," we are told, "wear spurs, high-topped boots, paper-collars and pistols," in which light and picturesque costume they pass their days, fearing neither God nor man, and solicitous only lest the unromantic Yankee should bring his school-houses, churches and other contrivances among them and insist on the execution of the laws. To prevent any such dire calamity, and the consequent ruin of their delightful mode of existence, they shoot any Yankee who may show his meddling face among them; and the school-master who, in his wanderings abroad runs across their happy valley, they carefully convey beyond their borders on a simple vehicle improvised from the nearest fence.

"Behold the recompense of a good husband and a good father," sadly exclaimed Mr. JAMES ALLEN, as he left the dock of a London Police Court for the prison to which he had just been sentenced. It was Mr. ALLEN's misfortune to be unusually demonstrative in his character, and his forcible terms of endearment and peculiarly energetic manner of testifying his affection were misapprehended by his wife and family. He was wont when the fervor of his conjugal and paternal affection was at his height, to smash the furniture and the crockery, hurling cups and saucers at the head of his beloved partner in life, and brandishing a carving-knife over his children's brows by way of a benediction. To be sure, black eyes and ugly scars were the result, but according to his own protestation, it was "all for love." Finding his nature and its modes of manifestation uncongenial to their own tastes, the family had their protector and guide arrested. The Magistrate, too, was unable to find any evidence of goodness as a father and a husband in his conduct, and cruelly sentenced him to prison. Such is the fate of those whose advanced ideas cause them to be unappreciated in their day and generation, even by those of their own kin.

There is a man in Placerville, Cal., who, twenty years ago, was a contented citizen of Council Bluffs, Iowa, but finding the encroachments of civilization and the westward march of enterprise somewhat annoying, put all his worldly possessions into a wheelbarrow and pushed his fortunes across the mountains into the new El Dorado of the Pacific Slope. There he has lived in such seclusion as to earn the sobriquet of "Man Friday," and the wheelbarrow which had been the sole companion of his weary travels, he has cherished ever since with becoming pride and affection. But human vanity will let him rest no longer with the moderate fame of his exploit of twenty years ago. Now he is actually thrusting that awkward vehicle of his into the face of the public, and going about from place to place with it, lecturing for the benefit of charitable institutions. He alternates his lecturing performances with the further charitable exploit of wheeling a "prominent citizen" about the streets, and collecting funds for the benefit of orphan asylums, widows' homes, and similar institutions. Man Friday has an original way of playing the philanthropist, and it is to be hoped the eleemosynary institutions of California are increasing in their resources by his means.

The doctors, with their medical journals, are continually making unpleasant suggestions about our food, and letting us into the disagreeable secrets of animal pathology. An English periodical, conducted by these impertinent monitors, has just published an article intended to sicken all lovers of pork, and thus throw them into the clutches of its patrons of the faculty. It reminds us that the pig is a highly domesticated animal, with a stomach very much like that of the human digestive apparatus, and leaves us to infer that therefore swine's flesh is heir to all our manifold physical ills. The porker is of sedentary habits, and withal very intemperate in the matter of eating. He is consequently liable to various derangements of the heart and liver, besides being a victim of dyspepsia, measles, small-pox and other ailments. The flesh so infected is a delicate and a deadly poison. Think of this over your savory sausages at breakfast, and be happy if you can.

Our North-western States are sometimes represented as having a rigorous climate; but one would think, from the stories told of their wonderful productions, that the theory was true which some philosopher has propounded, that the original Paradise was on the Northern Mississippi. In Polk County, Wisconsin, they are harvesting a second crop of oats, and for a second time this season the lilac blooms by the garden walls. They have cabbages weighing thirty or forty pounds; turnips almost a yard in circumference, and "other things in proportion." That is one of the places where the earth, if "tickled with a hoe," "laughs with a harvest." We don't believe half their stories, however, and their three-foot turnips can hardly be fit to eat.

It is very agreeable to receive the assurance from the lips of the Crown Prince, as a correspondent professes to have done, or to have heard that somebody else did, that he and his father, and indeed the whole family, have a great horror of war. They entertain this feeling with so much ardor that they seem very desirous of communicating it to France, whose disposition to get into a fight has ever been the bane of her happiness. Indeed, we are told that he spoke as though he believed that Germany was doing the French people a service by crippling their military power. This may be true, but there is great danger that her kind intentions will not receive that grateful recognition which they deserve. France undoubtedly needed a whipping, and it seems that Germany, like a conscientious pedagogue, has taken her in hand, protesting all the time that it is only for the good of the naughty rogue that so disagreeable a task is performed.

There are gratifying evidences of growing enterprise throughout the South, which augur well for its future prosperity. A shrewd genius of Atlanta, Ga.—we are afraid he is a carpet-bagger—has made arrangements for the State Fair by buying up all the empty merchandise boxes he can get hold of, and fitting them up for lodgings, which he lets to the hundreds of visitors who are unable to find accommodations at the hotels. This is a capital idea. It may be rather a hard case for a man to put up or be put up in a dry-goods box, but we have no doubt he would fare better there than at the hotels of Atlanta in Fair time, which, so far as landlords are concerned, almost always proves a very unfair time. He will, at least, have a room to himself, almost as capacious as those afforded at the public-houses, and one not likely to be infested with lively insects. The man expects to furnish 1,200 beds, and make a small fortune by the venture.

When deputations in the interest of some department of science or some branch of popular education, call on high officials and request their gracious patronage, they are ordinarily dismissed with bland smiles and sugared sentences, flavored with compliments on their high aims and noble efforts, and so go home extremely well satisfied with themselves and with the high officials' who consent to preside at meetings for them, and make speeches without a practical suggestion or a particle of sense. The Lord Mayor of London seems to be made of different stuff, and when called on lately by Dr. MILL and several other important personages, representing a committee on technical education, composed of forty Mayors and Provosts, four Presidents of Chambers of Commerce, and other "leading citizens," he patiently listened to the Doctor's report, and then told him plainly that if he wanted to stop the work of technical education for twenty-five years, the very best thing he could do was to publish this weighty document. It was "bristling with untruths," and would destroy all public confidence in the Committee. In short, it was a "tissue of misrepresentations," and the deputation had better consider it as "burned by general consent." The pompous men of science were quite taken aback by his Lordship's frankness, and very meekly received some practical suggestions, which showed that the Mayor understood the subject much better than those who had assumed to enlighten him. If all men in office were equally sensible and straightforward, public enterprises would stand a better chance of starting on the right track.

THE FINE ARTS.

Return of Our Artists—What They are Doing—New Pictures.

JAMES M. HART returns from the Adirondacks with several sketches of rare beauty. He has on his easel a study of birches, which, though simple in subject, is handled in a manner that fully evinces his genius and power. The picture was painted entirely out of doors, and reflects wonderfully the pure atmosphere of a mountainous country. The birches stand on the top of a sloping hill, while in the distance the prominent but graceful outlines of the Adirondacks serve as a fair background. Mr. HART has painted many pictures of more character and compass, of more elaboration and striking characteristics, which have won for him the highest encomiums, but for a work displaying true conception and a high order of artistic genius, we have seen nothing of his surpassing this.

Mr. J. WILLIAMSON has at his studio three works of merit. In his "Upper Yellowstone," intended for the Artists' Fund, a party of Indians are represented returning from a hunting expedition. Their village, picturesquely situated on a rise of ground, relieves the roll of the prairie. An afternoon sun warms the landscape, distancing the mountains and river and casting a hazy glory over the scene. His "Indian Summer," though not as effective in composition, displays sentiment and feeling, though somewhat lacking in strength.

A. T. BRICHER is striving to fill the many orders that are accumulating on his hands. Mr. BRICHER is very happy in color, and his pictures possess that harmonious arrangement and effect which is so charming to the eye.

RUFUS WRIGHT has on his easel a piece of flesh-coloring which reminds us forcibly of G. A. BAKER's delicate flesh tints. It is a portrait of the artist's daughter, and is a gem of girlish beauty. Mr. WRIGHT's fruit pieces are highly prized. He has several bits in his studio which are unusually promising. His peaches and pears are not surpassed.

Mrs. JULIA H. BEERS favored us with a view of several works of much interest. Her pencil has not been idle during the Summer months, as her portfolio shows. Several works of this lady have elicited warm commendation.

CLINTON OGILVIE has just finished a story of "Morris Plains, N. J.," painted for a gentleman of this City. The artist has delineated with much care and ability this beautiful section of the State. The rolling landscape melting into the distant mountains, the foreground of carefully-studied trees and rocks, and the warm, silvery sky, with fleecy clouds floating over it, make it a picture at once interesting and striking. Mr. OGILVIE is making rapid strides in art, the result of study and a warm artistic soul.

HOMER MARTIN's "Overlooking Lake Sanford" is attracting criticism at the Century Club, where it is on exhibition.

The return of Mr. KENSETT in full health and renewed vigor enables us to congratulate his friends and the public that the rumor of his death was unfounded.

Departure of "Tom" Hughes.

Hon. THOMAS HUGHES sailed in the steamship *City of Brooklyn*, yesterday, for home. He was bidden farewell by a large number of his personal friends, who assembled on the deck of the steamer prior to her departure, and among them were Messrs. PETER COOPER, HEWLETT, GEORGE CABOT WARD and others. As the lines were cast off, handkerchiefs were waved both from the ship and shore, and a hearty cheer was given the departing guest, who has made so many friends during his short stay among us.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Including the Congregational Church now building, Portland, Oregon, has twelve meeting-houses and eleven schools and academies.

In Orange County, Virginia, Rev. T. N. FAUCETTE preaches for three Presbyterian churches, and receives $875 salary.

From 1863 to 1870, 85,000 copies of the New Testament have been circulated in Russia. The National Church interposes no objection.

Dr. STRANE, a Baptist clergyman in England, has preached by invitation for Dr. BLACKWOOD, a rector in the Diocese of Ripon. The Bishop has written him a reproving letter.

The Berkeley Divinity School, Connecticut, has opened for another year with thirty-four students.

The *Watchman & Reflector* says that some time ago a Congregational church in Long Island went over to the Baptists almost in a body; and that now another case, precisely similar, is about to occur.

Fli Shu is the name of one of the oldest of the Chinese deities. His name got mixed in coming across.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has 12,632 members in the State of Louisiana; the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the same State, 10,138.

In Italy, the Wesleyan Methodists have seventeen ministers and evangelists, and 686 communicants.

The Wesleyans of England have just sent out four missionaries to reinforce the work in New-Zealand.

A Presbyterian alliance has been formed in the City of Philadelphia, representing sixty-seven churches, its object being the evangelization of the masses.

The first Friday in November (Nov. 4) has been set apart by the General Presbyterian Synod, as a day of special self-examination and prayer among all the churches of the denomination.

Rev. J. W. DAVIS, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, has nearly completed a Kaffir-English dictionary. He has collected about 5,000 words, illustrated as to their use by sentences in which they occur.

The ship *Golconda* will sail from Baltimore for Monrovia, Cape Palmas, &c., Liberia, west coast of Africa, on or about the 1st proximo. The Secretary and General Agent of the Foreign Committee will forward any letters or packages sent to his care to No. 19 Bible-house, New-York.

The Illinois United Presbyterian Synod has voted to call men to the missionary work, and throw the responsibility of refusal upon them, rather than to leave them to offer themselves for the work.

The Turkish Government has given permission for building a Bible-house in Constantinople. Already $63,000 is raised for the purpose, and about $15,000 is asked to put up a fire-proof building.

The City Mission Society of New-York, through its clergy and visitors, reached 56,000 individuals during the past year—all, with few exceptions, belonging to the lowest and most dangerous Metropolitan class. The St. Barnabas House gave 15,057 lodgings and 76,137 meals, while the whole number of inmates were 2,175.

The Episcopalians have in the portion of New-York City between Fourteenth-street and the Bowery more churches, probably, than any other denomination. Yet there are four Wards, with a population of 78,712, in which they do not have a single church, and six more in which they have but one each.

The Baptist Church in Old Cambridge, Mass., has dedicated a meeting-house, costing $125,000, free from debt. It is worthy of mention that this building is not owned by the "Society," or by any association of pew-holders, but by the Church itself.

The half-dozen Catholic missioners in Madagascar are claiming a great success, notwithstanding the efforts of the "Methodists," as they call the Protestants. Accounts are given of hundreds of converts in different villages, attracted especially by the singing.

The library of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary (Lutheran) has received, through the kindness of Hon. Mr. CURTIN, our Minister in St. Petersburg, one of the 200 *fac-simile* copies of the Sinaitic manuscript published by the Russian Government.

The *National Baptist* says that Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of the Independent Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, at the last communion, gave the invitation to outsiders in the following comprehensive form: "If there is any one in the galleries who is a member of another church, or if there is a man or woman, or boy or girl who wishes to come down and commemorate the Lord's death, let them come, and come in welcome."

At a recent meeting of the New-York Presbyterian Clerical Association comment was made upon the fact that President WOOLSEY and Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON, of New-Haven, had been present on the platform at a recent dedication of a Roman Catholic church in the latter city, and a discussion was ordered for the next meeting on "The limits of Christian charity in respect to our treatment of Roman Catholics."

In the *Missionary Herald* we find a very valuable table of missionary statistics. From it we learn that seventeen American societies collect $1,660,685, and employ 463 male and 479 female missionaries. They have 223 ordained native preachers, 59,062 communicants, and 30,629 pupils in schools. European societies have 1,341 male and 1,788 female missionaries. They report 242,020 communicants, and 288,836 scholars.

The *Christian World* says that in 1850 there were but two Protestant ministers with cure of souls in Chili, whereas now there are ten. At that time there were only two congregations; now there are fourteen—four in Valparaiso, two in Santiago, one each in Talca, Talcahuano, Osorno, Port Montt, Lota, Copiapo, Carrizal and Guayacan.

A petition from the parties who were prominent in the ritualistic "Twelve Days' Mission," held some time ago in London, begging permission to repeat these services, has drawn from the Bishops of London, Winchester and Rochester a permission, provided no religious services shall be used other than those in the Prayer-book or in the words of Scripture; that no ritual shall be introduced in excess of what is common, and especially no unauthorized renewal of the baptismal vow; and that auricular confession be not enjoined. As all these were prominent in the previous "Mission," the permission given is tantamount to a refusal.

Fatal Accident at Oswego—Twelve School Children Precipitated into a Vault.

The Oswego *Press* of the 20th inst. says: "A frightful accident happened this morning at School-house No. 7, corner of West Fourth and Erie streets, Fifth Ward, involving the death of one child and the narrow escape of several others. At 10:35 o'clock the children in the several rooms, numbering in all about 200, were let out by the principal, Miss F. E. WEED, for their morning recess. A few minutes thereafter a little girl came running up to Miss WEED's room and said the closet floor had fallen in and a lot of the girls with it. She ran down, and to the yard in the rear, when at a glance her eyes met a scene that paralyzed her for a moment. A dozen or more little girls had fallen through the floor, and were struggling in the vault, with cries and screams of terror. Miss WEED ran to two young men who were passing and whose names have not been learned, and implored them to render assistance. They went to the scene of the accident, where several of the neighboring women had already gathered, and took out seven children, several having been helped out by other bystanders. JOSEPHINE HENRY, aged ten years, daughter of JOHN HENRY, who lives on Fourth-street, near the school-house, was the last one taken out and was found to be dead. She was pulled out by her mother, who did not recognize her child till she noticed the string of beads on her neck. The woman's grief was fearful to witness. The child was taken home, where Dr. POOL visited her, and made various attempts at resuscitation, all of which were unavailing. NELLIE ROWAN, a girl of ten years old, was insensible when taken out, and for some time was thought to be dead, but was finally brought to consciousness, and will recover."

TRADE OF MURDER.

Extraordinary Revelations Concerning Baby-Farming—Statement of Margaret Waters.

During a discussion on baby-farming at the Dialectical Society's rooms, No. 1 Adam-street, Adelphi, a statement made by MARGARET WATERS on Wednesday, Oct. 5, and which covered some fifteen sides of foolscap, excited great interest. The discussion was originated by a paper of Dr. DICKSON's, of St. Luke's Asylum, on "Baby-Farming and its Physical and Social Effects." WATERS' revelations were epitomize as follows:

WATERS' STATEMENT.

Dr. EDMUNDS stated that on Wednesday he had seen the woman, MARGARET WATERS, and he received from her a statement relative to her history and the way she conducted her system of baby-farming. The facts which she gave him revealed the particulars of a state of things of which few people had any idea. WATERS, it appeared, was a widow since 1864. In that year she was settled with her husband in Newfoundland, and was in very good circumstances. They decided to come to England on a visit, and they proceeded to Scotland. In Glasgow her husband died, and she returned to Newfoundland to wind up the family affairs, and realize whatever property remained. Having done this, she returned to England with £300 in her possession. Intending to turn her capital to account, she took a house in Addington-square, Camberwell, and put into it a number of sewing-machines. Her plan was to make collars and other such articles, and sell them to the city houses. She knew little or nothing of the business, however, and partly owing to that circumstance, and partly to the miserable prices which were paid for such goods, she was, at the end of the year, a loser of £250. She then resolved to save herself by letting lodgings, and that step led her imperceptibly into her career of baby-farming.

A FIRST LODGER.

One of her first lodgers was a lady living under the protection of a city solicitor, and passing as his wife under an assumed name. Mrs. WATERS did not know that she was a single woman, but believed that she was really the gentleman's wife. She was confined in the house, and she then left, but said she did not wish to take the child with her, and offered to pay Mrs. WATERS for nursing it. Mrs. WATERS consented, and that was the first child she in any way farmed. The same lady came again, was confined, and left another child, whom she also paid very well for. Being in difficulties, Mrs. WATERS began to think that this would be a good means of adding to her income, but she did not go into baby-farming, as yet, systematically. Some more ladies became lodgers under much the same circumstances as the first, and two of their children were also left with her. She thus had, at one time, four children in her care in Addington-square. She never advertised at this time. Meanwhile, she was steadily going down-hill, and she found herself obliged to leave Addington-square and go to Bournemouth-terrace, Peckham, where she commenced baby farming as a system. She advertised for children, and she had answers from persons in all stations. Among others of her clients were a Chancery barrister, a well-known gentleman in another profession, and a gentleman whose name was recently very much before the public in connection with another matter. She drifted along in this course, getting from bad to worse. But she protested that she had no idea of injuring the children, though she did some things she was very sorry for, owing to the difficulties of her position. She sent for her mother to come and live with her. Her father, in 1868, died insane. Her mother strongly disapproved her taking in children, and she therefore opened up a new line of the business. She took the Clerkenwell *News*, and there she used to find a whole string of advertisements—three of them were put in for a shilling—from women who wanted children to nurse. She advertised herself for children to adopt, and she generally got £10 with one. When she got the child and the money she went to one of the other advertisers in the Clerkenwell *News* and arranged to put the baby out to nurse. Upon paying two weeks in advance she was hardly ever asked even for her address, and when she went away of course she never heard anything more of the child. She gained the difference between the £10 given her for adopting the child and the fortnight's payment for nursing it.

MISERY.

This was, after all, a very precarious resource, and she fell into great distress. She went to a money-lender (whose name she does not conceal) and borrowed £28 from him on her furniture. He deducted £14 of the £28 for "expenses," and made her pay £2 10s. a month until the whole £28 was paid him. Whenever she was a few days behindhand in paying one of the installments, he threatened to seize all her things, and he only desisted upon being paid 10s. by way of fine. When the £28 was paid back in this way, she was so reduced she was obliged to get another loan from the money-lender on the same terms. All this occurred while she was at Bournemouth-terrace. At this time the children were as well attended to as she could manage it, and a medical man was always called in when they fell sick. When they died they were buried properly, and she had the undertaker's receipts. Dr. PICKSTOCKE certified as to the cause of death of several. The time came soon when she was unable to pay the money-lender his installments, and he threatened to strip her of everything under her bill of sale. She owed, besides, twelve months' rent. She took another house, and removed her things during the night. The money-lender found her out, and said he would prosecute her for removing the goods. She moved a second time, but was again discovered by the money-lender. She, then, with the help of some one, moved again, and changed her name so as to conceal herself from the money-lender, of whom she was in mortal fear. This, she affirms, was her sole motive for the change of name which so told against her. When the policeman in plain clothes looked in through the window in Brixton, she thought it was the money-lender's people had found her out once more. When she went to Brixton five children died, some from diarrhœa and wasting, and others from convulsions. She was very poor, and determined to save the price of burial by leaving them about. She wrapped the bodies in brown paper, and took them out at night, and left them where they were found by people afterward. She maintains that she did what she could for these children, and attended to them to the best of her power.

"GETTING RID" OF CHILDREN.

There were also four other children whom she got rid of in a way for which she is now very sorry. She took them, one at a time, into the streets, and when she saw little boys and girls at play she called one of them and said, "Oh, I am so tired! Here, hold my baby, and here is a sixpence for you to go into the sweet-stuff shop and get something nice." While the boy or girl went into the shop she made off. The babies, she believes, were generally taken to the workhouse. On one occasion the boy to whom she gave one was served so quickly that he came out again before she had time to get away. She therefore stepped into an oyster-shop, and ordered some oysters. She saw the boy looking up and down with the baby in his arms, and when he did not see her, he began to cry. Some people gathered, and a policeman came up, to whom the boy showed the baby. The policeman then walked away with the boy, and she left the oyster-shop and got off safe. Some of the persons who gave the children for adoption were evidently well off. The babies were very well dressed. She used to have appointments often to meet parties at the railway stations, and a gentleman, accompanied by a nurse, would give her the child. Sometimes the children were given her within an hour after they were born—in less time, in fact, and before they were even dressed. One of the children found by the Police at Brixton had been given to her only two days before. She got £20 with it, and the people that gave it promised her any sum if she only took good care of it.

A PLEA FOR WATERS.

Dr. EDMUNDS, in concluding the recital of the remarkable and instructive statement MARGARET WATERS made to him a few hours before, said that when children, even under the best conditions, were taken from the breast and brought up by hand, the chances were all against them. What, then, was the chance of infants taken out in the open air the moment they were born, and brought up with only such appliances as Mrs. WATERS, at her wits' end for money, flying from money-lenders and dodging landlords, had at her disposal? From what he could judge she had no intention of murdering any of the children, but they died off, as they might have been expected to die off, from diarrhœa, thrush and convulsions, and when they died she callously got rid of their bodies as best she could when she became poor. When she was comparatively well off the children were attended by doctors, and were properly buried when they died out, not from being murdered, but from the effects of nourishment not adapted to infants of so tender an age, and of grossly careless and inefficient nursing.

The Temper of the Parisians—Extract from a Private Letter.

The following extract is from a private letter, dated from Paris, Sept. 27, sent by balloon, and written, we are informed, by a gentleman whom his age, his spirit of observation and his strength of character, render proof against all complacent deceptions or unseasonable disheartenings:

"Although I have my suspicions, yet I do not know what news about the condition of Paris the Prussians circulate among the public. What I can assure you of is, that, whatever they may say, we are very far from fearing them. We are in want of neither provisions, munitions, nor soldiers. Our forts and our ramparts are in the best possible condition, of which the Prussians have already more than once had cruel experience, and our noble and steadfast Garde Nationale, with our young Mobiles, our Francs-Tireurs, &c., receive the enemy's fire like veterans, notwithstanding that it is yet only a few days since many of them heard for the first time the whistle of balls. The regular army, which is either within our walls or in the forts, is burning to avenge our defeats, the result of the incapacity of Court Generals; above all, it is burning to make the Prussians pay for the sad and shameful capitulation of Sedan. As for the barbarous conduct of these Teutons before Strasbourg, and, in fact, wherever they have been, the whole of France will take charge of their chastisement. As to Paris, it will not capitulate, no matter what may be done by all the Germans united; even though they should bombard us, which is possible, but not probable, since we have the means of preventing them from placing their batteries. Our guns are formidable, well placed and admirably managed. We may say without bragging that we have some model gunners. In one of the forts there are two who have not yet missed a single shot, and forty-seven pieces have already been dismounted by the youngest of these marine gunners. The soldiers call this man 'The Sorcerer.' Therefore, do not trouble yourselves, my dear friends. France rises en masse, and soon, I hope, we shall only see the heels of the soldiers of the good and pious King WILLIAM."

PROHIBITION.

Different Kinds of Interference with the Individual.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We hear a great deal of the Prussians nowadays; almost anything about them naturally excites interest. Probably this led me to remember, the other day, a detail of Prussian Town Police which I noted many years ago in the work of an English or American tourist. In Berlin a looking-glass cannot be moved by hand or cart without being covered, for fear the reflection from it might frighten horses and cause accidents in the streets. The tourist mentioned this rule as a specimen of the absurd petty meddlings of a "paternal" government; to me, on the contrary, it appeared a wise Police regulation. To cover a mirror when moving it inflicts no great trouble or expense on the owner. In fact, it is what a prudent owner would generally do for the sake of the glass, and it prevents the possibility of an accident, not very common, indeed, but capable of being very serious. Then the question suggests itself, how would the Berliners, drilled and policed as they are, stand a law forbidding them to make or buy—in other words, to drink beer? It seems to me that the minute interference of the Government or public with the individual, whether theoretically the right or the wrong thing, is with us, practically, always in the wrong place. Wherever a slight outlay of money or trouble, or both, on the part of an individual, (and the rule is the same for associations and corporations,) without prejudice to his rights or comforts, would guard the public against serious loss, inconvenience or injury, we most carefully let him alone. On the other hand, we are always meddling with self-regarding practices, where the comforts and liberties of the individual are directly concerned, and the public only affected in an indirect and questionable manner. Drink has long been a subject of legislation and politics—food is now to be. I lately read a philippic against the Chinese emigrants—one of the counts in the indictment was that they eat "roast rat." Now, I suspect that the Chinese rat diet is about as mythical as the French frog diet, and that the story originated somehow thus: Chinese rat-catchers carry rats and mice on a pole as a sign of their trade; foreigners supposed that the animals were offered for sale. But grant that the Chinese are rat-eaters; if a man chooses to eat roast rat, why shouldn't he, in a free country? It may be disgusting to some persons, but, after all, it is only a matter of taste. I, myself, eat several things which are repulsive to many people—eels, for instance.

Now let us look at the other side of the picture. About the end of September, our farmers make use of a terrible structure, called, I believe, a winnowing-machine. It consists of a sort of two-story box, on the second story of which two horses are mounted, tread-mill fashion; about fifty feet of steam machinery extend behind them. The whole affair makes a noise equal to a locomotive at speed. It is placed in front of the barn, that is, (the barn being usually close to the high road,) in the precise spot to frighten passing horses. That it does frighten them I can bear mournful witness, having nearly lost my life two years ago, besides the permanent demoralization of a valuable horse. And as the performance only occupies about a week in each year, it is not easy to accustom a horse to it. All this danger might be prevented by putting the machine at the back of the barn, instead of the front, which would involve merely an extra opening in the barn loft. But no farmer will do such a thing until the analogy of Newport is repeated. Near Newport there used to be three wind-mills which cast their sifting shadows on the road, and caused many accidents. But they happened to strangers and the natives cared not. At last one of the aborigines was sufficiently public spirited to get his neck broken; then the wind-mills were moved back from the road. Every September I devoutly pray that some farmer in Western Massachusetts or Eastern New-York may lose a limb, or even a neck, by means of a winnowing-machine, for then the rural population will abate the nuisance.

These are small local matters, it may be said. Well, let us look at a very large and general matter; our railroad crossings. Most people know that in Europe a railway crossing is protected by gates; everybody knows that we leave it perfectly open. The only protection to the public is a board with the notice, "Look out for the engine;" sometimes it is added, "when the bell rings," but more frequently there is no bell rung, and those wishing to cross must depend on the whistle, a most uncertain guide, as it may be sounding at a station several miles off. Besides, at or near any junction, there is a continual noise and movement of engines. Driving through one of these places is like running a blockade. Where there is no junction, the proximity of two lines may be a fruitful source of peril. There is a point not far from Albany which I have to pass with horses twice every year, and I never do so without a strong feeling of apprehension, perfectly warranted by some close shaves. You come down upon a crossing where it is impossible to see twenty yards on either side till you are actually upon the track. A few hundred yards further on is another railroad. This second railroad (wonderful to say) is not dangerous in itself; it runs in a cutting, and under a safe bridge. But in connection with the first railroad, it is extremely dangerous. You hear a noise and see a train pass on No. 2. All right apparently; you go on, and just as you are on the track, behold another train on No. 1 bearing down upon you. It may be a mile off, but your naturally excited fancy represents it as being within a quarter of that distance. Though "a miss is as good as a mile," the miss and the mile both together are too near an approach to one of the most horrible forms of death. Nobody travels with outriders in these times, and in no other way can such a crossing as this be passed in absolute security. How much would it cost to have a gate and gate-man, or even a signal-man, without a gate, at every crossing? The more wholesale accident which constantly threatens, and frequently overtakes, the train itself, may often be traced to the same cause. Rotten bridges and worn-out rails do indeed contribute their part; but I suspect we shall find the majority of railway disasters due to the want of men, and expecially of signal-men. We have a strong negative proof in the history of the Hudson River Railroad. From its position, it is one of the most dangerous in the world, yet so few accidents have happened on it that in this respect it might be judged by a European rather than an American standard. Why? Because this railroad has always taken proper precautions and employed plenty of men.

My list of illustrations is by no means exhausted, but enough has been said to justify the original assertion that we interfere in the wrong places; or, in other words, that our attempts to combine two opposite systems of government tend to give us the worst parts of both.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1870. CARL BENSON.

MR. CHARLES W. MACK, a delegate to the Congressional Convention of the Ninth District, says the Convention consisted of the delegates of the Seventeenth Assembly District, (the only one which had no contesting delegation,) and of delegates of the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Districts, all producing regularly signed credentials, except the Twentieth. Entrance to the place of meeting designated by the General Committee being refused, the delegates temporarily organized in one of the rooms, and adjourned to Fifty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, where, no contestants appearing, the Convention was regularly organized, and MORRIS ELLINGER nominated by acclamation. The irregularity of the other Convention is best shown by the entire absence of delegates from the Seventeenth Assembly District.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 23, 1870.

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Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

An official dispatch has been received at Tours announcing that Marshal Bazaine made a brilliant sortie from Metz, on Friday, with 80,000 men. The enemy, consisting of twenty-six battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, was "crushed." There was also captured 193 wagons laden with stores and munitions of war. Reports from all quarters indicate that there is much suffering in Metz, and before it as well. Sickness is general in the Prussian ranks, but hunger is more general among the garrison. On this account desertions are constant. Deserters who have reached Berlin report that Bazaine is dead, and that hunger and pestilence prevail in the city. These stories, however, are generally discredited.

The Germans entered St. Quentin on Friday, and made requisitions for 2,000,000 francs. A dispatch from Tours announces that the enemy is marching on Amiens in two columns. Every preparation is making to defend the town. The town of Vernon, near Rouen, has been attacked and its capture is imminent. Trains heavily laden with munitions of war, are passing from Lille to Rouen, and Gen. Bourbaki was to leave yesterday for the same point with 60,000 men. Nantes is now threatened. The siege of Verdun has been interrupted by the vigorous defense of the French, who have made several successful sorties. Chartres has been surrounded by the Prussians, and the armistice at Mézières having ended, preparations are making to recommence the bombardment with vigor.

Lord Lyons is endeavoring, aided by Austria and Italy, to effect an armistice so that the elections for members of the Constituent Assembly may proceed. It is rumored that M. Thiers has gone to Paris to consult with the Government relative to an armistice and the peace question; and meanwhile Prussia repeats her willingness to grant an armistice if the principle of the cession of territory be conceded. The mere dismantling of the fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine under a European guarantee is still considered insufficient.

Dispatches from Versailles, on Friday, by the way of Berlin and London yesterday, report that at noon on Friday a disastrous sortie was made by the French from Fort du Mont Valerien, supported by forty field guns. A hundred prisoners and two of the guns were captured by the Prussians. Letters received from Paris, under date of the 18th, state that the gap between Mont Valerien and St. Denis has been strongly fortified. The Arc de Triumphe is now substantially a strong iron-clad fort. The Prussians have been forwarding enormous quantities of cattle and sheep, and large supplies of forage, before the city. Lyons is beginning to fear the approach of the Prussians. The adoption of vigorous defensive measures are strenuously urged of the Government.

It is reported that the North German sovereigns have been convoked at Versailles to declare King William Emperor of Germany ....It is asserted that the American volunteers were neglected on their arrival at Brest by the authorities there....George Francis Train is at Marseilles. He has already made a speech denouncing Prussia and the Prussians in the bitterest of terms.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Pope is to remain at Rome....The bull announcing the suspension of the Ecumenical Council has been posted on the church-doors in Rome....The Duke of Aosta has accepted the Spanish crown....At a banquet given by the King of Portugal, on Friday, his remarks were in favor of national independence....The vomito is disappearing from Barcelona and Alicante....The challenge for the University boat race in England comes from Oxford, for the first time in ten years....Twenty-five barrels of powder, mixed with matches and nails, have been seized at a Fenian store-house in Ireland, and taken to Woolwich and sunk....Prof. Moir died at Edinburgh yesterday.

GENERAL.

Senator Cameron, who was reported to have been stricken with paralysis, on Friday, is in his usual health—having only had an ague chill, at Baltimore, on his way home from Washington.

The diamond fever in South Africa is on the increase. Some extraordinary stones have been discovered.

O'Donough is reported to be on his way from Red River to Washington, to ask the intercession of this Government for the peaceable annexation of the Red River country to the United States.

Gallagher, the pugilist, is quite sick, and will probably not be able to fight with Tom Allen on the 1st of November.

Several river-thieves have been arrested at Rockland on the Hudson.

John Ferris was sentenced to State Prison for ten years at Boston, yesterday, for forging checks.

Gideon Hart was found guilty of incendiarism at Morristown, N. J., yesterday.

Two men were killed on the Erie Railroad at Buffalo, on Friday night.

It is now definitely determined that Commissioner Delano is to succeed Gen. Cox as Secretary of the Interior.

An Episcopal clergyman and some twenty-five other reputable citizens of Hickman, Ky., deny that there is any collusion in the case of Susan C. Godsey, "the sleeping beauty," now in St. Louis. They have known the family and been cognizant of the facts for twenty years, and declare that there is no deception in the matter.

The Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati closed yesterday. The exposition had been open twenty-eight days, and had been visited by upward of 40,000 persons. The reports on premiums have not yet been made.

The Red Stocking Base Ball Club, of Cincinnati, beat the Athletics, of Philadelphia, yesterday, by a score of 15 to 8.

The population of California is 550,000, that of San Francisco 150,000.

The races at Binghamton closed yesterday. The 2:40 race was won by *Lady Hughes* and the sweepstakes by *American Girl*.

The Pope and His Advisers.

The crafty advisers and flatterers of the good old Pope are doing their utmost to aggravate his difficulties. The Jesuits and the Ultramontanists persuaded him that his own infallibility should be made a dogma of the Church, and it was their influence which controlled the action of the Council. The same men are now pressing his pretensions to temporal sovereignty. The Jesuits are leaving Rome rather than submit to the secular authority of Italy. Archbishop Manning in England, and Cardinal Cullen in Ireland, are both discharging ecclesiastical wrath at Victor Emmanuel, who is likened to Pontius Pilate, and at the Italian people, whose demand for national unity precipitated the recent events in Rome. What Pius IX. proposes to do, is not yet apparent. So far, he has seemed to submit with a fair degree of grace to a revolution which has obviously been irresistible. But the forces which impelled him to assume the ecclesiastical position at variance with the rights of self-governing Catholic countries and with the common sense of mankind, are now at work to precipitate some form of resistance to the change which strips him of all power outside of his Church. The fanaticism which declares that "our Divine Lord has been insulted in the person of His Vicar," and which sees in the overthrow of Napoleon a Divine judgment for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, is not crazy enough to counsel reliance on miraculous intervention for the restoration of the Papal power. But the pulpit attacks on the Italian monarch and people, and on the Roman *plebiscite*, are sufficiently various and virulent to prove that on the part of the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church there is nothing like acquiescence or even permanent submission.

There is less wordly wisdom in this policy than has been hitherto conceded to its authors. It is not the first time that the Jesuits have overreached themselves. To them and their machinations may be ascribed not a little of the hostility from which their Church has suffered in the Catholic countries of Europe. Their intrigues have, more than once, provoked and justified suppression, and their displays of an implacable spirit may yet stimulate Italy to impose conditions more harsh than any talked of by its King. The wonder is that Archbishop Manning, with the tact and cunning which have carried him to his present position, fails to recognize the folly of incessant attacks upon the ruler who stands between the Pope, as he is, and the Church at Rome, as it is, and a worse fate for both. After Victor Emmanuel will come an Italian Republic, and we have but to look at Mazzini or Garibaldi to comprehend the significance of a republic in relation to ecclesiastical authority at Rome. The condition of the Pope now does not specially appeal to our commiseration. He is no longer ruler of the Roman States, but as the head of the Church his authority is untouched. It is respected by the Italian King, who charges his country with the maintenance of the Pope in circumstances befitting his ecclesiastical pretensions. To stigmatize the King as another Pilate,—to hold him responsible for changes which he was utterly unable to resist, but which are nevertheless represented as in effect war upon Christ,—is to incite some fanatical monk or priest to avenge the wrongs of the Pope and vindicate the claims of his Church. This is the direction in which these ecclesiastical fulminations appear to lead. Some zealot will be tempted to commit assassination for the glory of the Church;—and then will follow unrestrained democracy, before which Pope and priests will be driven like chaff. There are Protestant interpreters of prophecy who discern in all this the execution of a Divine plan. These exhibitions of arrogance on the part of Cardinals and Archbishops are, from this point of view, merely the realization of what has been long anticipated. Be this as it may, the drift of their excited denunciations is toward a state of things more inimical to the claims of the Pope and the States of the Church in Rome than that which now exists.

The Street-Car Juggernaut.

Every now and then—on an average, perhaps, once a week—our news columns record that some man, woman or child, in endeavoring to get on or off the front platform of a street-car, is run over, and either killed outright or shockingly mutilated and maimed for life. In the former case, there is an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts; perhaps, if the jury is unusually conscientious, there is a faint expression of censure added for the carelessness of the driver or conductor. In very rare instances the company is feebly reprimanded. The Coroner pockets his fee, the corpse is buried, and Juggernaut rolls on to meet its next victim. If the sufferer escapes with mutilation only, and is rich and reckless enough to try the uncertain issue of the law, he sometimes brings suit against the company for damages. And in this City he usually gets all the damages he cares for—fresh damages to his pocket as well as his person. Fighting a wealthy corporation in our Courts he commonly finds to be a trifle worse than being run over by a street-car. So he retires at last from the unequal contest, or gladly compromises for a nominal sum, and the business of crushing and maiming goes on gaily as before. Of course it sometimes happens in this capricious world that such a case will come before a Judge who is not venal, and a jury which is not packed, and that the injured plaintiff gets his dues. So it chanced in Brooklyn the other day, where a car company was mulcted in the very exemplary sum of $7,000 for the luxury of cutting off a boy's legs. But such chances are rare, and even when they do occur, the way is long and doubtful to the Court of Appeals, and even the successful litigant, rather than face its risks and costs, will compromise as before.

As our Courts are at present constituted, it is idle, then, to think of repressing these outrages by any penal terrors. We are not so weak as to appeal to any sense of decency or humanity in the companies themselves. But most of them have by-laws for the government of their passengers, whose strict enforcement would avert much, if not all, of the danger of such accidents as we refer to. These are conspicuously posted in the cars, and forbid passengers to occupy the platforms or to get on or off the car while in motion. Of course, these are dead letters; enforcement would mean diminished revenues, and no properly-regulated company could ever make so gross a blunder as that. A car-platform, with moderate squeezing and generalship on the part of the conductor, will hold from ten to fifteen fares; the two platforms together, more than the proper inside complement of the car. How preposterous, then, to expect that any sensible company will so lessen its dividends for the sake of a paltry life or two! Having put up their notice, their duty is discharged; if the passenger chooses to disobey, on his own head be it. This sounds fair, and the only resource seems to be for civic authority to step in and help to carry out the beneficent intentions of the companies by an ingenious compromise between the corporation conscience and the passengers' safety. At some suitable time, when the absorbing duties incident to the manufacture of honest voters and fictitious majorities are completed, we trust our City fathers will see the propriety of passing an enactment requiring that the front platform, at least, of every street-car, shall be kept free of passengers, under penalty of fine, to be levied on driver, conductor, and company, for every infraction of the law.

A National Museum.

The proposition to found a museum of history, antiquities and arts in the Central Park, is worthy of more extended and enthusiastic support than has yet been accorded it. Possessing as it does every facility for successfully carrying out such a project, New-York might soon rival, if not eclipse, the cities of Europe. Neither in education, general intelligence or wealth, is the commercial metropolis of our nation below the average of places comparing with it in importance elsewhere. In no country are the means of instruction more satisfactorily provided, and nowhere does literature of one class or another form a greater necessity to the masses than among ourselves. Yet we have hitherto ignored the vast advantages attendant on public institutions of the nature we refer to, and to some extent miss the refinement and culture which they insure in lands less favored in many respects. All who have the cause of education at heart will heartily support the formation of an establishment which, besides redounding to the national credit, will powerfully aid the development of that higher phase of education dependent upon teaching, dumb, indeed, to the ear, but not the less eloquent that it is addressed to the eye alone. Paris has her Louvre, (may it be spared the destruction which some anticipate!) St. Petersburg, Berlin, Rome, Vienna and other capitals have their national museums and libraries, and they are justly proud of institutions which alone suffice to render them world-famous.

It is with some hope of seeing the projected museum of Central Park eventually assume national proportions, that we especially welcome the recommendations already made. But we should be glad to see them extended so as to embrace every department not merely of history and art, but of science, literature, commerce and nature. The self-progressive nature of such institutions is not their least remarkable feature, and the experience of other countries warrants the belief that the Central Park museum would be no exception to the rule. The nucleus of a truly national library stands ready to our hand in the detached collections at present existing, and any difficulties created by the trust deeds of former founders could be met, as in the case of the British Museum, by preserving under the same roof the individuality of such libraries as it would be difficult to incorporate in one general collection. An act of Congress, binding every publisher of books, newspapers, or other printed matter, to deposit two copies of every work produced with the trustees, would secure within a few years the formation of a most valuable collection of contemporary literature, and an invitation to make the rule as voluntarily retrospective as circumstances permitted, would, probably, be heartily responded to. In other departments considerable assistance might be hoped for from the trustees of British and European institutions, who would gladly aid so noble a work by presenting duplicates for which they can find no room, but which they are unwilling to part with to private individuals. More than two miles of vaults are at this moment filled with objects presented to the British Museum, and retained in its extensive basements for just such reasons.

That some slight jealousy might exist, were the projected institution to assume a "national" status, is possible. But the difficulty would yield to fair representation, and the assurance that every possible acknowledgment would be accorded to contributing States or cities, both in cataloguing and labeling objects, would go far to soothe any such feeling. New-York is indisputably the representative City of the Union to the outer world, and as such is the fittest locality for a museum such as we describe—to say nothing of the immense advantages offered by its Park in furnishing an appropriate site. Considering the many reasons favoring the scheme, and the unusual facilities offered for its realization, we may reasonably hope to see it adopted. That it would be warmly supported by the majority of residents, both in the State and City, we have not the slightest doubt.

Kings County Taxation.

The course which the Times has pursued in attacking the plunderers of our City Treasury, has elicited commendation from various unexpected though generally Republican sources, but we are now happy to be able to add to the list of our admirers the leading Democratic journal of a neighboring city. The *Eagle*, the Democratic organ of Kings County, now comes to our support, affirming that in Democratic Brooklyn one dollar expended by the city Government goes further than six do in New-York. Since the population of Brooklyn is nearly, if not quite, half that of this City, this very just comparison is most damaging against the management of our City fathers. There can surely be no reason why it should cost this City six times as much as it does our neighbor.

Thus far the Times and the *Eagle* seem to agree, but when from these premises our contemporary seriously attempts to argue that Brooklyn is economically governed, we fail to see any logic in such a conclusion. The *Eagle* recently admitted that the total taxation of Brooklyn will be greater this Fall than it was last year, and every tax-payer in the City of Churches knows that to be the truth. It must be borne in mind, also, that the assessed value of Kings County property was raised twenty-five per cent. last year, so that the increase of one-half or three-quarters per cent., which will be made in the rate of taxation this year, will represent much more than appears on its face. Last year the State assessors agreed not to tax the county at its assessed valuation, since the increase was entirely nominal, being made only to keep down the rate; but this year the State levies its full tax, on the basis of the increased valuation. If the County Supervisors, the majority of whom are Democrats, had made proper representations in time, a deduction of the whole of this nominal increase could have doubtless been again obtained this year. They neglected, however, to apply until too late, and the property-owners must pay for the negligence of their representatives.

Some time since we called attention to this increase of taxation in Brooklyn, but the *Eagle* then endeavored to show that Republican Commissions were chiefly accountable for it. With the exception of the Health Board, however, all these Commissions were continued by the last Democratic Legislature, but were so constituted as to have in each a Democratic, instead of a Republican majority. As the Democrats appealed for the suffrage of the people, at the last election for members of Assembly, on the ground of their hostility to Commissioners appointed by the Governor, they can, therefore, no longer complain with justice of frauds by those whom they themselves have retained in power. There is, however, but little need of extended argument on this subject. The simple facts are, that under Democratic rulers the taxes in Brooklyn have steadily increased, at a rate which must be appalling to those who pay them, and that the last Democratic Legislature did nothing toward lessening this constantly augmenting burden. Considering the severe loads which our task-masters have laid upon us, we wish we could congratulate our sister city on her immunity from similar mismanagement and corruption. But Brooklyn, like New-York, is governed by a Democratic Ring, and need expect no reduction in taxation, but rather a continual increase until she boldly resolves to free herself from their thraldom. The Kings County Republicans can elect a city Government if they bring out their united strength. They will receive no mercy or favor from their enemies as long as the latter are permitted to hold the municipal reins.

The Commerce of the Belligerents.

The statement that the war has entailed greater loss and suffering, commercially and industrially, upon Prussia than upon France, is in some respects supported by the last published returns of the British Board of Trade. They cover the month of August, and exhibit some rather remarkable changes. The most notable is in the item of shipping.

The number of German vessels which cleared out of British ports was but 33, with a tonnage aggregate of 11,144 tons, as against 566 vessels, with an aggregate of 122,337 tons in the corresponding month of 1869. The French ships, on the other hand, increased from 316 to 399—the tonnage from 39,563 to 45,422. The blockade of the German ports had the effect of reducing the number of ships, (irrespective of nationality,) which sailed from Great Britain to Germany, from 780 in August, 1869, to 72 in August last. The ports of France being open, the vessels sailing thither increased from 1,067 to 1,433. It is probable that the loss to German commerce which these figures indicate has been partially compensated for by receipts through Holland and Denmark, to both of which countries the tonnage leaving England increased. Still, the blockade must have operated very disastrously upon the export trade, as well as upon the shipping interests of Germany; while France, stimulated by her necessities, and with her commerce entirely unshackled, has been enabled to increase largely her exports of wine and silk. As French imports of wool, and cotton manufactures, and cotton yarn have declined in a yet greater ratio, England begins to discover that the gains of war are not all on one side.

The balance of trade as between England and France is seriously against England, which was obliged in August to adjust matters by exporting two million dollars in coin. It is needless to add that, unfavorable as these results are, they very imperfectly represent the condition of things at the present time, or the depression which must rest upon both belligerents when the war is ended. Their productive capacity and their purchasing power decline with each week of hostilities.

The German armies are pervading France in a way that, to the general reader, is somewhat confusing. In addition to the siege of Paris, the investment of Metz, and the siege of some half dozen places of less importance, the invaders are continuing their advance in force in at least three different directions. From the Rhine border an army is being pushed south-west upon Lyons. Of this movement we have little certain information save the growing apprehensions of the city marked out for attack. In the north-west the cordon of invasion is being stretched with extraordinary rapidity. St. Quentin has been captured, Amiens is threatened, and Rouen will probably not be much longer out of danger. Taking Sedan as a starting point, the four places are points on a curved line running westward from the Meuse to the English Channel. It is somewhat difficult to understand from what point Nantes is threatened, unless it be by the same army that lately occupied Orleans. But as that army is stated in another dispatch to have abstained from a further advance, and as Tours, still untouched, is situated in the valley of the Loire, between Orleans and Nantes, the statement requires elucidation.

An armistice, to permit of the election for the Constituent Assembly, is the latest proposal of the neutral Powers on behalf of France. An armistice to beleaguered Paris means either a temporary raising of the siege and the admission of fresh supplies, or the nearer approach of the besieged to the inevitable period of starvation. To the French provinces it would give opportunities for continuing the collection of arms and the drilling of troops. To the Prussians it means a period of compelled inactivity, at a time when Winter is impending, and the forces of nature will aid France more powerfully than two fresh armies. Each side feels too much disposed to regard the advantage which such a truce would afford the other, to warrant much confidence in any result accruing from these latest negotiations. The difficulty of correspondence between that section of the Provisional Government shut up in Paris, and that located at Tours, constitutes also no slight obstacle to the discussion of any preliminary terms whatever, while the Prussian obstinacy on the territorial question must keep matters in their present dead-lock.

Count Bismarck's intercourse with the newspaper correspondents has shown him to possess the qualities of a humorist of the first order. The great diplomatist seems to recognise as many different modes of giving the lie as did the ingenious *Touchstone*. That punctilious authority, it may be remembered, had a quarrel upon a lie seven times removed, which he qualified with the epithet of the "retort courteous." When Count Bismarck accused Dr. Russell, of the London *Times*, of having drawn upon his imagination for his facts, he now puts it as being merely "a correction on a material point," and, guided, doubtless, by his diplomatic experience, he is evidently somewhat astonished that such a trifle should have been sufficient to shake the credibility of a correspondent. It may have been observed in the late circulars of the Prussian Premier, that he is as familiar with the "reply churlish," and the "countercheck quarrelsome," as was the Court fool in "As You Like It." It is satisfactory to know, however, that he reserves the "lie circumstantial," and the "lie direct" for diplomatists, the milder varieties only he required for the newspaper correspondents.

Those who may deplore the division in the Republican ranks in Brooklyn, which has brought into the field two Republican candidates for the representation of the Third Congressional District, will hardly be able to bestow much extra regret upon the fresh element of disturbance introduced by the candidature of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The mission of that excellent lady on the present occasion can scarcely extend beyond a bearing of testimony to the inherent right of womankind to run for Congress, or do aught else that people have erroneously thought may only become a man. It is conceivable that a score or two of votes might be recorded in favor of the pioneer of female representatives; it is likewise possible that a determined battalion of the strong-minded sisterhood may present themselves at the polls with a formal demand to have their votes received, and a formal protest against their rejection. After this, will anybody venture to suggest that the Woman's Rights advocates are doing nothing practical for the elevation of the sex?

The Hohenzollerns don't want the throne of Spain after all. The candidate, whose acceptance of the perilous dignity has just been officially announced, is the second son of Victor Emmanuel, Prince Amadeus of Savoy, or, as the telegrams designate him, Duke of Aosta. He is twenty-five years of age, has been a Captain of infantry, a cavalry Lieutenant-General, and a Vice-Admiral, commanding a cruising squadron. Talents so versatile may probably be found a special recommendation to the difficult and long-vacant post of ruling Spain. The prospects of the perpetuity of the royal dignities of the House of Savoy cannot, however, be said to be greatly brightened by the accession of one of its members to a throne fully as much undermined by republican tendencies as the paternal seat in Italy.

Bazaine and his movements continue to form the greatest puzzle of contemporary history. There is evidently, in the immediate vicinity of Metz, a corps of special romancers, who, in default of any facts to guide them, make a history for the garrison of the beleaguered city and its General. As might be expected, the results are somewhat contradictory, and at this moment the bewildered reader is called on to choose between the statements that Bazaine has offered to sell his command for the benefit of the Empire, that he has accepted the Republic, that he has been shot in a Republican outbreak by his soldiers, and that he has broken through the Prussian lines at the head of 80,000 men. Some of these may be true, but in the nature of things they cannot all be so.

The sittings of the Council of the Vatican have been "suspended," and may be considered as practically closed. Since the proclamation of the dogma of papal infallibility, the world at large has almost forgotten the existence of the knot of Italian prelates who continue to style themselves an Ecumenical Council. Late events in Europe have made the the famous dogma itself seem a very insignificant contribution to the events of the year. Yet history will probably be able to trace results of greater magnitude from the deliverance of the Council, which closed one of the oldest of ecclesiastical controversies, than from the war, which perpetuated one of the oldest of historical feuds. The future of humanity becomes with every new generation more and more identified with mental evolution, and the Papacy at once declared infallible and discrowned begins a new epoch of religious and intellectual change, in which some of the most portentous of social problems may demand, more imperatively than ever, a fresh solution, and which may very materially modify the political status of the populations of Europe.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Amusements of the Week.

Some good judges apprehended that the hold on public attention of "The Two Roses," now being played at Wallack's, would prove but slight. It may be so, but, while it lasts, it certainly seems to be firm. Like the hero of one of Morton's farces it is "slim but vigorous." And in truth there is a certain graciousness and fragrance about the piece that do no discredit to the public liking. "The Two Roses" hardly conquered approval at the outset. There was nothing in the nature of a triumph or a pyramidal success about the first view of the play. But it has quietly and gently stolen into the affections of the people, so that they have gone more and more to see it. And now Mr. Wallack, somewhat perhaps to his own surprise, finds himself obliged, by the demand at the box office, to keep the comedy on the bills for some time longer. Partly in explanation of this, and partly as a matter of justice to the players, we may say that the acting of "The Two Roses" is distinctly better than it was at first. With repetition have come a harmony, an ease and a finish, which make the scenes very pleasant to gaze upon. They flow along with no great effects of sensation, it is true, but with a musical smoothness always natural, and pleasant to enjoy. Mr. Wallack, meanwhile, with the calm satisfaction of a man who knows he has plenty of force in reserve, can afford to humor his patrons with this pretty sketch as long as they choose to come and admire it. Such a course, in contrast with the frantic struggles of managers who feel compelled continually to change their bills, to cajole or drive the public into their houses, is at once profitable and refreshing. It avoids fatiguing the mind by too swift and various a succession of dramatic images, enables the actors to attempt that mellowness and elaboration which are essential to the true development of art, and gives all concerned comparative ease and comfort. With this preamble we are glad to repeat the announcement that "The Two Roses" may be seen at Wallack's to-morrow, and every night until further notice. It is a very agreeable performance of a very nice little comedy, and no theatre-goer can afford to fail to see it.... Mme. Seebach's portrait of *Adrienne Lecouvreur* which has been seen this week for two successive nights at the theatre in Fourteenth-street, is entirely worthy of the artist. Perhaps the familiarity of many of the non-German part of her audience with this drama may have aided the effect of its performance. But whatever the cause, enthusiasm at many points of *Adrienne* has been unfeigned and unmistakable. Mme. Seebach is a dramatic student of close industry and a woman of delicate intuition, and her *Adrienne* consequently reflects the historic and intellectual characteristics demanded by the playwright with truth and harmony. We have already dwelt at so much length on this lady's peculiar excellencies that extended encomiums of her latest impersonation would involve more or less of superfluous repetition. It may however be fairly observed that Mme. Seebach's *Adrienne* is no disappointment to those who expected to see in it an especially fine interpretation; and that there are moments in it when the actress comes nearer inspiration than, with one or two exceptions, she has approached in previous dramas. Her support has been evenly good, Mlle. Vanetta and Mr. Harry particularly distinguishing themselves, and the audiences of Thursday and Friday have separated with the unanimous conviction that they have enjoyed an intellectual treat as rare as it has been elegant and symmetrical. "Adrienne" is advertised for repetition to-morrow night. The coming week will finish the engagement of Mme. Seebach at the Fourteenth-street house, after which the lady will repair to the Provinces. Mrs. F. W. Lander, a highly trained actress in an old-fashioned school, will succeed Mme. Seebach at the Fourteenth-street Theatre....Despite the drawbacks of illness in the company, the Grand Opera-house has been well filled during the week by the admirers of the style of performance to be seen there, and the alternations of Mlles. Silly and Montaland in the "Grand Duchess" have attracted uncommon interest. The next novelty promised is "Les Brigands".... The representations of Miss Fanny Janauschek, at the Academy of Music, ended last evening with a benefit performance. The lady has appeared in three characters since her first night on the English stage was passed, and in all three she has compelled the same tribute of admiration she so easily obtained heretofore of her fellow-countrymen. With a greater familiarity with the new language Miss Janauschek has made her own, will doubtless come a wider repertory. Assuredly no artist who has visited this country in late years is more deserving of a hearty welcome to the ranks of English-speaking actresses, and, therefore, all will learn with pleasure of her increasing resources. She performs in Brooklyn in the early part of this week....No change of performance is announced at Booth's, and in numbers the audiences are unchanged as well as the bill. As it is determined to test the longevity of "Rip Van Winkle's" success, no fresh programme need as yet be looked for.... Mr. Daly announces the final representation of "Man and Wife" and the approaching revival of "Fernande"....We have already made public, the intentions of the management of Niblo's Theatre in relation to the English Opera season about to begin there, and have supplied the reader with a list of the artists. It only remains to add that to-morrow the first performance of the series will be given, "Martha" being the opera...."Wee Willie Winkie" enters now upon the fourth week of a protracted term of existence. An inordinate quantity of fun has been compressed into this pantomime, whereof the rehearsal at the Olympic now lasts about two hours and a half, and larger and merrier audiences have never been gathered there to profit by kindred announcements in the earlier days of Mr. Fox's reign.... A season of English drama, with Mrs. F. W. Lander as the leading actress, is to be begun at the Fourteenth-street Theatre to-morrow week.

Domestic Notes.

Miss Glyn continues to be highly successful in Boston, and the critics, while they do not find her perfect, see so much in the lady to admire as to dwell on her excellences with considerable pains and eloquence. New-York will, in due time, be glad to welcome Miss Glyn. We are of opinion, however, that her success would be better assured here could she appear in one of her best parts at a Metropolitan theatre. If one of our managers would get up "Antony and Cleopatra," and secure the services of Miss Glyn for the heroine, we are persuaded he would secure a handsome profit, as well as the public gratitude. Miss Glyn's acting of the Egyptian Queen is not common place or conventional—although her elocution may possibly sometimes be open to this charge—but, taken as a whole, is something phenomenal; and the novelty of the play as a stage representation would assuredly render it intrinsically attractive.... Miss Lucille Western was last week in Pittsburg, Penn....Mr. Harry Hotto is at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore. Misses Sophie and Jennie Worrell are at the Concordia Opera-House, and Mlle. Galletti is dancing at the Front-street Theatre. ....At a meeting of the proprietors of the Boston Theatre, last week, the report of the Committee appointed to consider the expediency of selling the theatre, together with the property belonging to the same, was presented. The report was to the effect that the Committee assumed the real estate, which constituted nearly all the assets of the corporation, to be worth $600,000, and that the Committee was of the opinion that, under ordinary circumstances, that amount could be readily obtained for it. The land could not be bought and the building erected for anything like that sum. The cost of the theatre has exceeded $400,000, so that the sale, whenever effected, unless there should be a more rapid increase in the value of real estate, must result in some pecuniary loss to the proprietors. The Committee have consulted with parties who have offered to purchase the theatre for the sum of $250,000 net, which would leave the corporation to pay the amount which has been expended upon the building for the recent improvements. This amount has reached the sum of nearly $35,000, which consumes the fund on hand in the treasury at the beginning of the year, and $25,000 in addition, or rather more than the rent of the property for one year. If an offer of $250,000 net to the stockholders could be obtained, the Committee advise that it be accepted. In the absence of an offer which approximates to the value placed upon the property by the Committee, they recommend the sale of the theatre, by auction, at such a time as may be advisable. The report was laid upon the table....Mr. Beckett was, last week, in Cleveland, Ohio....Mrs. Scott-Siddons acted, last week, in Springfield, and in Hartford....A Thomas concert was given in Portland, on Tuesday.... Mr. Lawrence Barrett acted last week in Chicago....Frank Mayo was acting in Columbus, Ohio....Miss Janauschek appears in Newark on Friday and Saturday evenings next. ....Mr. John S. Clarke performed last week at the Walnut-street Theatre in Philadelphia.... The erection of an Academy of Music in Baltimore will soon be begun. A local paper tells us: "A subscription list of over $200,000 in a few weeks' canvass put the money part of the question at rest, and now that the ground is purchased, nothing is left to be done but go ahead and do it. The site selected is perhaps the most central and easily accessible of any in the whole city, even at the present moment; and the spreading of building in any direction, north, east, south and west, cannot affect its equilibrium. It is a magnificent lot on North Howard street, with a front of 130 feet and a depth of 244 feet, leading back to 'New,' a point contingent to Eutaw-street."....Mr. Booth was at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis....The Boston Superior Civil Court has assessed $300 damages in favor of L. W. Masury, plaintiff against W. H. Lingard. The charge was one of assault and battery, the misdemeanor having been committed by Mr. Lingard while he was at the Adelphi Theatre.... M. Lefranc sang last week in Cleveland ....We print below the full list of artists whose services have been secured by M. Calabresi for the season of French Opera in New-Orleans. It will be begun during the first week in November. The singers are: First tenors, MM. Michot and Cazeaux; first light tenor, Dekegel; second tenor, (Massol,) Berton; first baritone, Dumestre; second baritone, first in case of necessity, Thery; first basso, (noble,) Castelmary; first basso, (chantante,) Perie; second basso, first in case of necessity, Marchot; first chanteuse, (Falcon,) Mme. Roses; first chanteuse, (contralto,) Mme. Aes; first chanteuse legere of Grand Opera, Mme. Durand-Hitchcock; first chanteuse of Comic Opera and Grand Opera, Mme. Naddi; first Dugason, Mme. Dumestres; second Dugazon, Mme. Donnery; Dugazon (mere duègne,) Mme. Beudro.

Foreign Notes.

"AMY ROBSART."

Writing of affairs at Drury Lane, the *Echo* says: "Amy Robsart" achieved a genuine success, and deserved it. To describe this interesting drama is not so difficult as to apportion the praise which is due to all engaged in its production. First, there is owing to Sir Walter Scott a large meed of thanks for the touching picture he has left of the gentle and unfortunate *Countess of Leicester*; then we are bound to say that Mr. Andrew Halliday has improved, and especially in the *dénouement*, upon the original story; there is the enterprising and liberal management of Mr. Chatterton to be taken into the account; and then we have said nothing of Mr. Beverley's exquisitely beautiful scenery, or of the ladies and gentlemen who performed the drama. A word should be spared, too, for the house, which was resplendent in new gilding, that showed off its fine proportions to great advantage. The first act opens with a merry-making at the Black Bear Inn, where a ne'er-do-well soldier, *Michael Lambourne*, meets with *Edmund Tressilian*, the disappointed lover of *Amy Robsart*. They go together to Cumnor Hall, where she is living as the unrecognized wife of *Leicester*, and *Edmund* reproaches her with what he supposes to be her position. After *Edmund* has gone, the *Earl*, gorgeous in his decorations, comes in and persuades *Amy* to continue the concealment of their marriage. The villain of the play, as every one knows who has read *Kenilworth*, is *Richard Varney*, (Mr. T. C. King,) and his proposal that she should take his name and pretend to be his wife, is scorned with so much contempt by *Amy* as to diminish any remorse he may feel in plotting against her. The play shows the struggle between love, ambition, and duty on the part of the wavering and weak *Leicester*. In the second act he is seen at the Court of *Queen Elizabeth*, (Miss F. Addison,) whose physique prevents the realization of the "roused lioness" of the play-bill, and who is treated by her ladies of honor in a way that Queen Bess would never have allowed. On Saturday the ladies sat while the Queen stood, and *Leicester* indulged in asides with *Varney* in a way that certainly was never seen in "the presence" at the Court of Greenwich. A little amendment of the manners of the Court of Drury Lane is necessary in this respect. The pageantry in this and the following act is very splendid. The third act opens with a very beautiful woodland scene—"The Avenue of Kenilworth," whither *Amy* has escaped from her confinement, and where she is delivered from the clutches of the drunken *Lambourne* by the timely arrival of *Tressilian*. Before Kenilworth Castle, *Elizabeth* and her Court, the guests of *Leicester*, are assembled, and the Earl's position becomes increasingly dangerous. He avows his love for the Queen, and, to conceal the fact that he is married to *Amy*, he is obliged to acquiesce in *Varney's* assertion that she is his wife. *Varney*, anxious above all things that his master should win the crown matrimonial, belies *Amy*, and induces *Leicester* to consent to her death, which brings us to the sensation scene of Mervyn's Tower—a marvelous work. There Mr. Halliday has kindly manipulated the original version, and the wicked *Varney* falls through the trap he had prepared for the death of *Amy*. The impersonation of *Amy Robsart* by Miss Nielson is very pleasing, and, especially in her interview with the angry Queen, is marked with great dramatic force. We anticipate that the piece will have a long run, and this is certain if the enthusiastic pleasure of the audience on the first night may be taken as a sufficient indication."

SKETCHLEY'S NEW COMEDY.

A new comedy by Mr. Arthur Sketchley has just been produced with undoubted success, we are told, as to its power of affording genuine amusement, at the Strand. Several circumstances, so runs the plot, occur to prevent a certain young married man—*Mr. Softley* by name—from "living at ease," as he could wish, in his villa on the banks of the Thames. In vain does he withdraw himself from society, and refuse even to open his letters; the fates have resolved to disturb his repose. A young gentleman of his acquaintance gains over his wife, represented on this occasion by Miss Ada Swanborough, to consent to aid him in an elopement with a certain young lady. Clandestinely the wife goes to a fancy ball at the house of a lady of rank, with the object of tendering her assistance. Her husband goes clandestinely, too, as escort of a *Mrs. Hawkes*—who suspects that her husband is there, enjoying himself with some favorite. Out of this come wonderful complications. As everybody has gone without their spouses' consent, subsequent discovery leads to ridiculous jealousies, almost leading to duels, till the young couple who meditate elopement make a clean breast of it and set all square. As elements tending to increase the confusion when it is at its climax, we have a man put "in possession" of *Mr. Softley's* house for a debt which he cannot immediately liquidate—a circumstance which embroils him with his uncle, who is not allowed by the myrmidons of the law to remove a box of valuable documents, and also with his mother-in-law, who is similarly prevented from taking home her family diamonds. As, however, the fact also prevents *Mr. Softley* and *Major Hawkes* from walking off with pistol cases in order to fight a duel, the impediment proves on the whole of greater benefit than evil. The author was loudly applauded at the close.

NEW "SPORTING PLAY."

Writing of Mr. Sefton Parry's new sporting play at the Holborn, the critic of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It need hardly be said that 'The Odds' is a play of a very degenerate kind. Its fable is quite preposterous, and is to be paralleled only by the fictions appearing in that class of periodicals known as the 'Penny Dreadfuls.' Considered as pretending to any kind of artistic value, the work is beneath criticism—as an entertainment for an audience of intelligence it is absolutely contemptible. Still we may take it that the play sufficiently answers the object for which it was devised, and is pretty much what the manager-author intended it should be. It seems clear that the more the drama grovels the more there will be found audience to applaud its ignoble exhibitions. The "Odds" was received with unbounded approval. The real horses, the pasteboard figures of various sizes which jerked and danced to represent the steeplechase crossing the scenery at a greater or less distance, the real gas lamps of the railway station, and, finally, the solidly constructed engine and trains with movable doors, and the struggle on the carriage-steps, illumined by the white glare of the lime-light, evoked tumultuous expressions of delight. Mr. PARRY thoroughly satisfied his audience, and as a manager he is not to be blamed that they can be contented upon such paltry terms. His play amply provides the effects most prized by the modern play-goer, and it may further be said for it that, if often shambling and awkward in construction, its dialogue for animation and facetiousness is not below the average of dramas of its class.

CHEATS AND CHECKS.

After a lengthened introduction by way of a reference to the dishonesty of some theatrical employes, the *Pall Mall Gazette* make the announcement following: "Mr. CALVERT, manager of one of the Liverpool theatres, has invented an instrument which appears destined to defeat the machinations of the most astute check-taker, and render impossible one peculiar violation of the Eighth Commandment. He makes his checks or vouchers not of card but of copper, and these he inserts in a fitting cylinder, with a vertical opening through which the whole pile is visible. The trouble of counting is not required, the cylinder being marked on a graduated scale, the single degree of which corresponds to the thickness of the voucher, so that the manager may at a glance see the state of his prosperity, as he could that of the weather by the thermometer. But this mystery of the cylinder is not revealed to the money-taker, who receives it inclosed in a mahogany case, (locked, of course,) with a trap at the bottom, which it is his function to open, allowing the vouchers, one at a time, to fall. The check-taker is provided with a similar engine, similarly enclosed, but so far differing from the other, that the opening is at the top, not at the bottom. Every check dropped in is duly registered by the cylinder. The scheme is brought to perfection by the connection of each machine with an electric clock, on the dial of which the state of the cylinders is instantaneously recorded whenever a voucher is taken from the one and dropped into the other. Mr. CALVERT's patent-right to the 'Recorder' (as he terms it) is now the property of Mr. CHATTERIS, of the Strand, and the machines have already been largely purchased by managers. Will its utility be compromised by a strike on the part of oppressed check-takers, deprived of the right prescriptive of doing wrong which they and their predecessors have exercised for many generations—possibly from the days of SHAKESPEARE? We have heard a story told about a machine invented some years ago, which, though less perfect than Mr. CALVERT's, at least threatened to make the practice of fraud a little more difficult than before. The check-taker, instructed as to the purpose of the invention, presented himself boldly to the manager and said, "Sir, if this machine is used, my office is not worth holding." And thereupon he took his leave.

ROBERTSON'S NEW COMEDY.

"Birth," a new comedy by T. W. ROBERTSON, in which the principal character is sustained by Mr. SOTHERN, had been produced with unqualified success at the Cheltenham Theatre.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Cameron—The New French Minister—Report of the Auditor of the Treasury—Secretary Cox's Successor—Appointments and Dismissals—Currency Statement—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The story about the severe illness of Senator CAMERON, which startled people here, turns out to have been the exaggeration of one of the editors of the Baltimore *American*, who made paralysis out of fever and ague, and telegraphed it here. CAMERON is all right at Harrisburg.

Nothing has yet been heard from M. FREILEHARD, French Minister to Chili, appointed by the late Emperor to succeed M. PREVOST PARADOL, and nothing is known here of his future intentions.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FIRST AUDITOR.

The annual report of First Auditor SMITH has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. It shows that accounts for moneys received have been settled amounting in the aggregate to $1,085,104,464, of which amount the largest items were: Accounts of Collectors of Customs, $175,877,795; mint and assay officers, $64,285,355; Treasurer of the United States, $844,908,165. The accounts for moneys disbursed settled amounted to $1,344,712,744, the principal items being: Redemption of the public debt and payment of interest thereon, $398,611,447; judiciary accounts, $2,096,947; construction and repairs of public buildings, $3,286,973; compensation and mileage of Congressmen, $2,718,636; contingent expenses of Congress and the several Departments, $1,479,075; disbursements of Treasurer of the United States, $842,898,788.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF ABSURD DISPATCHES.

It really seems that Secretary BOUTWELL dignified the absurd dispatches from this City to the New-York *Evening Post* by a contradiction in Cabinet meeting yesterday. This is offering an inducement for their continuance. There is no malice in them. The young man who sends them is simply constitutionally incapable of relating anything as it is related to him. It is a misfortune, not a crime.

SECRETARY COX'S SUCCESSOR.

The President went to the Treasury Department this morning and had long conferences with Secretary BOUTWELL and Commissioner DELANO, the result of which has been that it is now definitely determined that Mr. DELANO will be appointed Secretary of the Interior. With regard to the appointment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it is stated by reliable authority that no decision has yet been made by the President.

GEN. HANCOCK AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, who arrived here last night, visited the White House this morning in company with Gen. SHERMAN, and had a lengthy interview with the President.

APPOINTMENTS AND DISMISSALS.

The following appointments were made by the President today:

Isaac S. Warden, of Ohio, Indian Agent at New-Mexico; Orlando F. Piper, of Illinois, Indian Agent at New-Mexico; John J. Critchlow, of New-York, Indian Agent at Utah; S. D. Williamson, of the District of Columbia, Indian Agent at New-Mexico; Theopolus D. Griffith, of Illinois, Indian Agent of the Choctaws and Chickasaws; William B. Thralls, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio; S. M. Ashenfeller, United States Attorney for the Territory of New-Mexico; Edward G. Burrows, Appraiser of Merchandise at Providence, R. I.; and Isaac F. Shepard, Appraiser of Merchandise at St. Louis, Mo.; Victor Heindberger and Wm. Matthews, Assistant Assessors of the Seventh New-York; J. H. Anderson, Assistant Assessor of the Eighth New-York, and G. A. Coachman, Ganger of the Thirty-second New-York Districts, were today dismissed from office.

RELEASE OF THE HORNET.

A statement which appeared in the New-York papers a few days ago, to the effect that the District-Attorney at New-York had discontinued the proceedings against the *Hornet*, and had released the vessel under instructions from Washington, does not present the matter in its true light. The District-Attorney expressed to the Attorney-General an opinion that a case of condemnation could not be made out against that vessel, upon which the Attorney-General directed him to release the vessel, if, after a thorough examination of the evidence, the District-Attorney should be satisfied the vessel was not subject to seizure. Under this authority the District-Attorney released the vessel.

CONDITION OF MR. M'PHERSON.

A letter received here from Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, dated at Gettysburg yesterday, says, in noticing certain reports concerning his health: "I have been unwell much of the Summer, but am recruiting very rapidly, and am better now than at any time within the year."

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $582,500.

Shipments to Assistant Treasurers, depositories, national banks and others, notes	$2,11[illegible]
Fractional currency	[illegible]
Treasurer Spinner holds as security for circulating notes	343,[illegible]
And for public deposits	15,[illegible]
Mutilated notes burned during the week	[illegible]
Total amount burned	30,[illegible]
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	[illegible]
Total amount issued therefor	29,[illegible]
Balance due for mutilated notes	1,0[illegible]
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	300,[illegible]
Fractional currency destroyed during the week	583,200

TREASURY BALANCE.

The balance in the Treasury Department at the close of business, today, was: Coin, $90,307,000, including $12,565,000 in gold-bearing certificates; currency, $21,583,984.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the payment of the interest due on the 1st of November, on Monday, the 24th inst., without rebate.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Pope to Remain at Rome—The Ecumenical Council Suspended—Aosta Accepts the Spanish Crown—The Portuguese Army for National Independence—Vomito Disappearing.

FLORENCE, Oct. 22.—The health of the Pope is still good. It is said the neutral Powers have counseled him to remain in Rome for a time and accept the situation, and that he has concluded to do so....The Papal bull announcing the suspension of the Ecumenical Council has been found affixed to the doors of all the churches. The jubilee, however, is continued.

AOSTA's nomination for and acceptance of the Spanish crown have been officially announced.

[Prince AMEDEUS FERDINAND MARIA, Duke of Aosta, is the second son of VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Italy. He was born on the 30th of May, 1845, and has been for some years an officer, both in the army and navy. He now holds among others the position of Vice-Admiral. On the 30th of May, 1867, he married MARIA-VICTORIA CHARLOTTE-HENRIETTA JANE, daughter of Prince CHARLES EMMANUEL PHILIP JOSEPH ALPHONSO FRANCIS MARIA DEL POZZO DELLA CISTERNA.]

LISBON, Oct. 22.—The King reviewed the national troops, yesterday, and subsequently entertained the officers at a banquet. The remarks of the speakers were unanimously favorable to Portuguese independence, and were enthusiastically received.

MADRID, Oct. 22—The vomito is disappearing from Barcelona and Alicante.

Seizure of Fenian Powder—The English University Boat-Race—Death of Prof. Moir.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Government authorities lately seized twenty-five barrels of powder at a Fenian store in Ireland. They were taken to Woolwich, opened, and found to contain lucifer matches and nails in considerable quantities, mixed through the powder. The barrels, with their contents, were carefully placed on an old barge and sunk in the river....It is understood that the usual challenge for the annual boat race has originated with the Oxford crew, the first time in ten years....Prof. MOIR died at Edinburg today.

The British Channel Squadron—Secretary of Legation at Rome—Meeting of Catholics at Geneva.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Channel Squadron have been ordered to embark as much provisions as can be stowed under the hatches.

Mr. RUSSELL, the present Secretary of Legation at Rome, will be replaced by Mr. JERVOISE.

The meeting of Catholics, to protest against the Italian annexation of Rome, which was held in Geneva, was presided over by Bishop SPAULDING.

THE WEST.

A Sick Pugilist—The Sleeping Beauty—Denial of the Charge of Collusion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22.—GALLAGHER, the pugilist is quite sick at his training quarters, near this city, and KELLY, his trainer, thinks that he will not be able to meet TOM ALLEN on the 1st of November, the day fixed for the fight ....MOSES P. GREEN, United States Marshal at Hannibal, died of apoplexy a few days ago.... Some days ago a committee was appointed by the St. Louis Medical Society to examine and report upon the case of SUSAN C. GOODSEYE, better known as the "Sleeping Beauty." The Committee pronounce the case one of collusion, and declare that SUSAN is a humbug. The *Republican* has a communication from N. N. CONGILL, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Hickman, Ky., near the residence of the Goodseye family, stating that the writer has been personally acquainted with the family for twenty years, and personally knows that there is no collusion in the case, and that during that period the girl has always been in her present condition. Appended to the reverend gentleman's statement are the indorsements of over twenty-five persons, including judges, clergymen, editors, lawyers and merchants. In several instances the signers give references. There is some curiosity to know whether the Medical Committee will take notice of this communication, especially as the conclusions they reached are not consistent with the general statements in their report.

Close of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition—Difficulty Between an Editor and a Theatrical Manager—A Law Suit Likely to Grow Out of It—Meeting of a Presbyterian Synod.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—The great Industrial Exposition closed to-night. The attendance was large, being about 10,000. The total receipts have been nearly $49,000. The exhibition has been open twenty-eight days and evenings, and been visited by about 40,000 persons. The larger number of the Committees on Premiums have not yet reported, and a general report of the Committees will probably not be made for several days. A movement is on foot to provide immediately for another exposition next year, and will doubtless be carried out.

Owing to a misunderstanding last Winter between Manager MCCAULY of Wood's Theatre and JOHN A. COCKERILL, then City Editor of the *Enquirer*, the latter was refused admission to the theatre. It was supposed the matter had been healed, but since Mr. COCKERILL was made Managing Editor of that paper he applied for admission on a purchased ticket and was refused. Last night he again purchased a ticket, taking witnesses, and was again refused. It is supposed a suit will grow out of the matter in which some interesting questions of the rights and duties of theatrical managers will arise.

The Synod of the Cincinnati Presbytery reassembled today. Dr. IRVING, of New-York, addressed the Synod on the subject of foreign missions, and said the persecutions in China so far were against the Roman Catholics, but Protestant missionaries, nevertheless, could not feel safe. Rev. Mr. BUSHNELL, recently of Western Africa, spoke on the same subject, and said the late reunion of the Presbyterian churches would aid foreign missions. Rev. E. L. DAVIS presented the claims of Marietta College. The churches were urged to aid in swelling the endowment fund for this memorial year to $200,000. J. C. C. HOLENSHADE, proprietor of the Ohio Female College, made a proposition to sell the institution to the Synod at a value to be appraised by a committee appointed by the Synod, and to donate all above $50,000 as an endowment to the College. A committee was appointed to consider the proposition.

Fire at Cincinnati—Loss $40,000.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—A fire broke out in the square bounded by Pearl, Second, Ludlow and Lawrence streets today. BOGGS' hammer-ship, JONES' boiler-shop, YORKLEM's brick building, occupied as a machine-shop, and ENGLISH's bellows factory were destroyed. COPE's pump factory, D. K. INKLI's tobacco factory, DAMONT's boiler-shop, and several other buildings of little value, were partially destroyed. The loss will not exceed $40,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Population of California—Remarkable Billiard Playing—Lottery in San Francisco—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The population of California is fixed at 550,000, and that of San Francisco at 150,000....At a game of billiards last night, 1,000 points up, JOHN DERRY averaged 84 and a fraction....The President of the Mercantile Library Association announces the sale of all the lottery tickets, and that the drawing will positively take place on the 31st of October....Mining stocks active; standard descriptions firm; Alpha, $66; Belcher, $4; Bullion, $5; Chollar, $64; Confidence, $6; Crown Point, $5; Empire Mill, $1; Gould & Curry, $96; Hale & Norcross, $110; Imperial, $38; Kentuck, [illegible]; Occidental, $4; Ophir, [illegible]; Overman, [illegible]; Savage, $59; Sierra Nevada, $14; Yellow Jacket, [illegible].

Riot at Laurens, S. C.—Five Whites and Three Negroes Reported Killed.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 21.—The day after the election, disturbances occurred at Laurens Court-house, between the Union reformers and negroes, though not of a political nature. The State Constabulary tried to arrest a man named JOHNSON, a Tennesseean, who resisted. Pistols were then drawn, and a riot ensued, during which five white men and three negroes are reported to have been killed. The names of the whites are TYLER, (?) LOWRY, FROST, LEAHEY and RALDOND. A man named POWELL was wounded in the mêlée, and CROWS, a member of the Legislature, was pursued and wounded.

The United States troops recently sent from Laurens County are here, and Gov. SCOTT is trying to have them sent back there. He will not send negro troops, as the case of HOLDEN is before his eyes. The excitement is intense, and the negro militia are being called out in companies under arms. It is said there was no politics in the riot.

SENATOR CAMERON.

Denial of the Report of His Illness—He Only had an Ague Chill, and is in His Usual Health.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The information that Senator CAMERON was stricken with paralysis, at his hotel in Baltimore, yesterday, was communicated to the President and Cabinet by a prominent political friend of these gentlemen, but a telegram was received, today, denying the truth of the report.

The Baltimore *Sun*, today, says that Senator CAMERON was not prostrated. His physician simply advised him to be quiet for a day or two, and rest at home, whither he went on the Northern Central Railroad.

The *Chronicle* this morning says: The Senator on Wednesday was out early, paid his respects to the President, visited the Departments, and called to see his friends, and throughout Thursday was in good health and cheerful. Gov. GEARY, in response to an inquiry today, telegraphs to Washington from Harrisburg, as follows:

"I have just paid a personal visit to Senator CAMERON, and found him in his library in nearly his usual health. Yesterday he had a chill on his way from Washington to Baltimore, which has passed off without serious consequences."

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 22.—There is no foundation for the report that Senator CAMERON had been stricken with paralysis. He is up and in his usual health this morning. He had an ague chill, yesterday, in Baltimore, and from the care shown by his friends in making him comfortable on his way home, probably arose the rumor telegraphed all over the country yesterday.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Capture of River Thieves on the Hudson—A Forger Sentenced at Boston—Suicide in Virginia—An Incendiary Found Guilty.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Constable RYDER and assistants, of Sing Sing, crossed the Hudson to Rockland Lake, yesterday, and surprised a gang of river thieves. Pistol shots were exchanged, and one of the thieves captured. It is reported that the Sheriff of Rockland County has captured four river thieves. Seven large bags filled with stolen goods were recovered.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—JOHN FERRIS, convicted of forging checks, was today sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the State Prison, the utmost extent of punishment under the law. He made an appeal for mercy, but the fact that he has served three terms, or fifteen years' imprisonment for felony, neutralized the effect of his appeal. The case of ex-Detective JOHN M. DUNN, who was indicted as accomplice of FERRIS, has been postponed for one week.

STAUNTON, Va., Oct. 22.—A THOMPSON NICKELL, of Monroe County, West Virginia, committed suicide, this morning, by shooting himself through the head. He was conveying his wife's corpse on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Waynesboro for interment. The inference is that her sudden death crazed him.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 22.—The jury in the case of GIBSON KENT, the indendiary, which has occupied the entire week in trial, brought in, this afternoon, a verdict of guilty, after being out but a few minutes.

RED RIVER.

An Emissary on the Way to Washington—Memorial for Peaceable Annexation to be Presented.

TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 22.—Dispatches from St. Paul state that O'DONOUGH, of Red River, is there on his way to Washington, the bearer of a memorial, as he says, from the people of Red River to President GRANT, in which it is stated that the Canadian Government has violated its pledges to the Red River people; that the latter were induced to submit to the union with Canada under the Manitoba act by pledges given to the Riel delegates at Ottawa; that an amnesty would be granted to all members of the Provisional Government, (instead of which the Canadians entered the settlement in battle array, scaring away the aforesaid Government;) against the oppression pursued by Canada toward the inhabitants; and asks for intercession with the Queen to permit the peaceable annexation of the Red River country to the United States.

CASUALTIES.

Two Men Killed on the Erie Railroad—Steam-Boats Damaged by Fire—Drowned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Two men were killed some time last night, on the Erie Railroad, within the city limits. One of the victims, named CASPAR SIBLEY, was a resident of this place. The other man, who is unknown, was horribly mangled. His body was cut entirely in two from the left shoulder to the right hip.

BELFAST, Me., Oct. 22.—JOSEPH ESTES, an employe on the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, was fatally injured today, while unshackling cars.

OSWEGO, Oct. 22.—The propeller *William Cowie*, of Detroit, took fire last night at her dock in this port, and her upper works were destroyed. Her hull was somewhat damaged.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The harbor excursion steamer *Favorite* was damaged to the extent of $5,000 last night by fire....The body of JAMES WALKER, who was drowned by falling overboard from a sail-boat in Cochituate Lake on Monday, was recovered yesterday. He was a clerk in the Boston and Albany freight depot.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.—Mrs. OPHELIA BENNETT was badly burned yesterday by treading on parlor matches, setting her clothing on fire, and died last night.

THE TURF.

Preparation for the Races at Baltimore—Fifty-six Celebrated Racers on the Ground.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—A large number of visitors were on the race-course of the Maryland Jockey Club, this afternoon, to witness the exercising of horses. Fifty-six of the most celebrated racers from all sections of the Union, including *Helmbold*, *Glenelg*, *Abdel Kader*, *Legatee*, *Carrie Atherton*, *Plantagenet*, *Oysterman*, and other famous horses were on the grounds. Each of these fifty-six horses will run in some race the ensuing week, which commences on Tuesday, on which day there will be four races. All the horses are in splendid condition, and the track at present in fine order.

The Diamond Fever in South Africa on the Increase.

LONDON, Oct, 22.—The diamond fever at the Cape of Good Hope is increasing. Extraordinary game have been discovered.

Close of the Binghamton Races—Lady Hughes and American Girl the Winners.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The races closed today. In the first race, for a purse of [illegible], for horses that never beat 2:40, four trotted. The race was won by *Lady Hughes*, of Newton, in three straight heats. Time—2:39¼, 2:38, 2:38. *Lady Solpaugh*, of Hudson, was second, and *Rose Lee*, of New-York, third. There were ten entries.

In the sweepstakes, purse $2,500, for all horses, there were five entries. Three horses trotted and the race was won by *American Girl*, of New-York, in three straight heats; *Lucy*, of Philadelphia, second; *Hotspur*, of Philadelphia, third. Time—2:28, 2:30¼, 2:31¾.

POLITICAL.

TAMMANY'S VINDICTIVENESS.

Prosecution of an Anti-Ring Politician—Malicious Arrest of a Witness Against a Repeater.

In the extremity of their danger, the leaders of Tammany have commenced to resort to the "pigeon-holes" at the District-Attorney's office, for the purpose of reopening old cases which were "settled" years ago. An instance of the manner in which they propose to "trump up" charges against their former supporters was given, yesterday, in the case of THEODORE ALLEN, proprietor of the St. Bernard House, corner of Prince and Mercer streets. ALLEN is a prominent Anti-Tammany politician in the Eighth and Ninth Wards. He recently espoused the cause of the Anti-Ring party, and it was then determined by his foes to destroy his influence in both Wards if possible. An examination into the records of the District-Attorney's office resulted in the discovery that on the 7th August, 1868, ALLEN became ery that on the 7th August, 1868, ALLEN became bondsman for a man named JOHN CAMPBELL, who was accused of grand larceny, and that he represented in an affidavit that he was proprietor of the St. Bernard House. Further investigations showed that at that period the property was not registered, although in fact ALLEN was the sole owner of it. It was immediately resolved, however, to indict him for perjury. A complainant was easily found in the person of one JOHN GLENON, one of Hon. MICHAEL NORTON's friends, who resides in the same house with him, at No. 116 Varick street. The warrant was issued on Friday. ALLEN was arrested yesterday, and was subsequently brought before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Ex-Judge STUART and Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, who appeared for ALLEN, strongly denied the charge of perjury, and asserted that the prosecution was instituted for a political motive, and for no other purpose. They announced their readiness to prove, on the oaths of several witnesses, that ALLEN did purchase the house in question, but subsequently, being compelled to fly to Canada to avoid a political prosecution, that he transferred the title deeds temporarily to his step-father. That transfer, it was true, was never formally revoked, but ALLEN occupied the house and exercised the functions of a proprietor. Justice COX said he would be obliged to commit the prisoner for examination, as the offense was of a serious nature. Mr. STUART made an application for ALLEN's release on bail, but it was peremptorily refused, Judge COX alleging a reason for so doing that he was acting at the instigation of the District-Attorney. The prisoner was then committed for examination, which takes place on Monday. It is said that Justice COX remarked to ALLEN, on his arrival at Court, that he would "teach him not to attend a Star Chamber Court in Chambers-street."

JAS. MCCABE was arrested on a warrant issued yesterday, for the purpose of being terrified into supporting Tammany candidates. His prosecutors threaten to send him to prison on a suspended sentence about eight years old unless he "changes his politics." The only charge against him now is that he is the principal witness against a repeater named JAS. MCLAUGHLIN, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, who was arrested in the Eighth Ward by United States officials for fraudulent registration. It is not usual in cases of suspended sentences to molest a discharged convict unless he commits a second criminal offense. MCCABE, however, was locked up at Jefferson Market Prison.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS

Republican School Trustee Nominations.

The Republican School Trustee Conventions were held last evening, with the following result:

First Ward—Joseph Scully.
Fifteenth Ward—Joseph W. Howe.
Seventeenth Ward—Joseph P. Stutzman, long term; Philip J. Lester, to fill vacancy.
Eighteenth Ward—E. H. Jenny.
Nineteenth Ward—Charles H. Lyons, by the Murphy Party.
Twentieth Ward—James Turner, long term; John Speale, short term.
Twenty-second Ward—Stephen H. Simonson.

The anti-Murphy party of the Twelfth Ward formed a Committee, consisting of R. C. Brown, G. Sackett, J. G. Walkins, G. M. Basstord, J. Crowley, and Dr. Gregory, to confer with the Murphy party for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between the factions.

The head-quarters in the Nineteenth Ward was found guarded by Police, who prevent both of the rival organizations from obtaining admission. Accordingly, each party adjourned to saloons in the neighborhood and appointed committees to agree upon a basis of reconciliation and agreement on a nominee.

Political Brevities.

The Independent Republicans have nominated Alderman R. M. WHITING for Congress in the Third District of Brooklyn, in opposition to Hon. E. D. WEBSTER, the regular candidate. It is said that ELIZABETH CADY STANTON will also run in this district.

The Union Republican Ward Convention of the Nineteenth Ward met last evening, at No. 1,000 Third-avenue, and subsequently adjourned to Nicholas Hall, at Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. Mr. GEORGE W. COONEY presided, and Mr. ALFRED DOUGLASS acted as Secretary. On motion of Mr. ALLAN COOPER, Mr. CHARLES H. LYONS was unanimously indorsed for School Trustee. The nomination for Inspectors of Election was referred to a committee with power.

The Irish Republican Central Club will hold a ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening next. Major JAMES HAGGERTY will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. HORACE GREELY, Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE and others.

The following nominations of candidates for Assembly were made in Mercer County, N. J., yesterday: First District—JOSEPH H. BRUERE, Republican; CHARLES HUDNUT, Democrat. Third District—L. T. ROBINS, Republican; —— DEUTZ, Democrat.

The King's County Democratic Assembly Conventions met last evening and made the following nominations: Second District, SMITH C. BAYLIS; Third, DOMINICK ROCHE; Fourth, W. W. MOSLEY; Sixth, BERNARD HAVRE; Seventh, WILLIAM WAINRIGHT; Eighth, SAMUEL ANSELYEA; Ninth, JOHN J. JACOBS.

Preparations are in progress for a Democratic barbecue to be held at Tammany Hall, on Thursday evening next. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Esq., has entire charge of the arrangements.

The following Mozart nominations were made last evening: For the Ninth Congressional District, FERNANDO WOOD; for School Trustee of the Seventh Ward, JOHN FORD.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Convention met on Friday evening, WM. J. ROBINSON presiding. On motion of JAMES EGAN, Mr. WM. J. HARVODON was nominated for member of Assembly from that district.

NOMINATIONS.

Candidates for Congress and for the State Assembly—County Tickets.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The Republican nominee in the Second District, (Orange,) for the Assembly, is ALFRED B. POST, of Goshen; and for School Commissioner, JOHN W. SLAUSON, of Wawayanda.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 22.—The Democrats of Schenectady County have nominated Hon. GUSHOM BANKER for member ol the Assembly, and HENRY SCHUMERHORN for County Clerk.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, Oct. 22.—J. W. NICHOLAS has yielded to the wishes of the Democracy of this district and accepted the nomination for the Assembly.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—The Democrats today nominated EDWARD COYLE for the Assembly from the Third District, and the Republicans nominated WM. D. SUNDERLIN in the Fourth District.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Major DALE announces himself as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth Missouri District.

GENERAL NOTES.

Pittsburg, Penn., is to have another Democratic daily paper, to be called *The Paper*.

Massachusetts Democrats have nominated LEOPOLD MORSE for Congress in the Fourth District, and SETH ADAMS in the Seventh.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Twenty-fifth District met at Canandaigua on the 18th inst., and the official report says that after mature deliberation and much discussion it adjourned one week.

The Republican Convention of the Seventh Assembly District met last evening, at No. 750 Broadway, with S. F. STREETER in the chair. GEORGE E. HILL was unanimously nominated as candidate for member of Assembly.

A Convention for the Second District of Virginia was held in Suffolk on the 17th inst., [illegible]

Mr. CHARLES A. SWAN, a member of the [illegible] accepted a nomination for Assembly from the labor reform party of his district, and for this terrible offense has been expelled from the Committee by the other members.

The Albany *Evening Journal* compliments old St. Lawrence as the model county. It says that the Republican Committee have arranged for meetings in every school district, and a week before the election they will know within a hundred votes what their majority will be.

The Indianapolis *Journal* thinks that the [illegible]

Mr. HENDRICKS begins to realize the situation, and would now be glad if he could placate Mr. PENDLETON and his friends.

MINARD HARDER, of Schoharie, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District, is, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, a prominent manufacturer of Cobleskill, and a gentleman of great intelligence, good sense and practical sagacity.

Ex-Supervisor SMITH ELY, Jr., has received the joint nominations of the Democratic Union, Tammany Hall and "Young Democracy" Conventions of the Seventh Congressional District, now represented by Hon. H. C. CALKIN, who declined a renomination. The district being overwhelmingly Democratic there is little doubt of Mr. ELY's election.

Col. THOMAS L. JONES, desiring to see once more peace and harmony among the Democrats, has withdrawn from the contest for reelection to Congress in the Sixth District of Kentucky, saying that the unfortunate condition of his party arrests *his* serious consideration, and that in an hour like this he would rather bear an olive branch than wear a victor's plume.

A grand mass-meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, by the Irish Republican Central Club of New-York and Brooklyn, to ratify the Republican nominations for State officers. The meeting will be addressed by the President, Major JAS. HAGGERTY, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Gen. KILPATRICK, JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE, and other distinguished citizens.

The Binghamton *Republican* speaks enthusiastically of THOMAS C. PLATT, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-eighth District, saying that he "has always been true." He is a druggist, President of the Tioga National Bank, which he assisted to organize, and a director of the Southern Central Railroad, an enterprise he was largely instrumental in making successful.

Speaking of the meeting held in Louisville to do honor to the memory of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, the *Courier-Journal* says: "It was grand in its proportions, in its solemnity, and in its impartiality. Every element was represented. Our Kentucky Republicans showed themselves in their character as gentlemen and as American citizens, and the platform and hall were crowded with Union heroes and Confederate heroes, representing both political organizations."

The Syracuse *Journal* says that a paper asking Hon. DENNIS MCCARTHY to be an independent candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, is being extensively circulated in that city and vicinity, and that it is announced with no attempt at secrecy, that Mr. ROBERT MCCARTHY, the Democratic candidate, has agreed to withdraw, on the eve of the election, and thus give Mr. MCCARTHY the field against the Republican candidate. The *Journal* declares that it has no fears of the results of this movement, whatever course it may take.

Railroad Rivalry.

The tunnel difficulties between the Morris and Essex and Erie Roads were renewed last night, and all the trains on both roads were delayed for more than two hours. The switch-tender of the Morris and Essex Road at the west end of the tunnel had placed the switch for the passenger-train due at Hoboken at 7:25, when the engineer of an Erie freight-train ran the front of his locomotive over the switch, thus preventing the passage of both Morris and Essex and Erie trains from the west into the tunnel. The switch-tender and engineer maintained their positions until after 9 o'clock, and kept a dozen trains waiting at each end of the tunnel. Superintendent SCHOCH, as soon as he heard of the difficulty, sent an order to allow the freight to pass, rather than impede the travel of the roads. About 9 o'clock, and before Mr. SCHOCH's order had reached the place, Superintendent BERTHOUN, of the Erie Road, sent an order that the freight-train should yield the track, since, under the rules, it had no right to it. The passengers on the Morris and Essex trains, three of which were kept in waiting, declared their willingness to "wait all night," rather than have the switch-tender yield. A party of the passengers were also desirous of taking off the Erie engineer by force, and running his train back.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont; Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, of Washington; Congressman Upson, of Ohio, and Dr. W. T. Helmeth, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. T. W. Sherman, of the United States Army; Hon. E. O. Perrin, of Albany, and Lieut.-Commander Cowles, of the United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. George W. Williamson, of the United States Army, and Hon. H. R. Selden, of Rochester, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. B. H. Hill, of the United States Army, and Hon. C. H. Whittaker, of Washington, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Wendell Phillips, of Boston, and Hon. R. E. Moore, of Chicago, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. C. Cole, of Boston; Hon. Geo. W. Smith, of Chicago, and J. W. Harris, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 22—Extensive preparations have been made for the Cotton States Fair and Agricultural Congress which commences Tuesday, the 25th inst. The list of exhibitors is unusually large, and the display promises to be varied, extensive and interesting.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—There were twelve deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

If You Value Your Eyesight,

Use the diamond spectacles and eye-glasses manufactured from "minute crystal pebbles." For sale by A. C. Benedict, No. 23 Bowery; J. G. Brown, No. 212 Sixth-avenue; P. C. Campbell, No. 334 Fourth-avenue; R. Ferris, No. 221 Eighth-avenue; F. C. Gleason, No. 2,326 Third-avenue; Johnson & Robinson, No. 150 Bowery; C. H. Phelps, No. 673 Sixth-avenue; H. N. Squire, No. 97 Fulton-street; S. P. Squire, No. 182 Bowery; G. W. Welsh, No. 244 Greenwich-street.—*Advertisement.*

"RUPTURE CURED."—The invention of the "Hard Rubber Mullipedal Truss," by Dr. RIGG, of No. 2 Barclay-st., was a long step in the right direction. For cleanliness, durability, comfort and efficiency in the worst cases of rupture, this instrument leaves nothing to be desired. Adjusted by the Doctor in person at his old establishment, No. 2 Barclay-st.—*Advertisement.*

Billiards.

PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Manufacturers of the
STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.
Illustrated catalogues sent by mail.
Warerooms, No. 738 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

A Fresh Supply of Genuine Missisquoi Spring Water just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

MARRIED.

McCORKINDALE—CORNWALL.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, by Rev. James W. Hubbell, DUNCAN McCORKINDALE to LILLIE G., daughter of George Cornwall, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

STEUART—DOUGLAS.—On Wednesday evening, 19th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., by Rev. Dr. Crosby, JOHN STEUART to JENNIE E. DOUGLAS, daughter of David Douglas, all of this City.

DIED.

HOGUET.—At Havre, France, on Sept. 28, in the 65th year of his age, JOSEPH HOGUET, of this City.

His friends and those of his brothers, Anthony and Henry L. Hoguet, and of his brother-in-law, T. L. Walsh, are requested to attend his funeral from St. Stephen's Catholic Church, East 28th-st., near Lexington-av., on Monday morning, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, when a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

LEE.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, at his residence, No. 3 Gramercy Park, this City, BENJAMIN F. LEE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. without further notice.

MOZIER.—At Faido, Switzerland, on Oct. 3, 1870, JOSEPH MOZIER, of Rome, Italy, in the 58th year of his age.

MOTT.—On Friday, 21st inst., MARY R. L., wife of CHARLES D. MOTT.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence new No. 115 East 12th-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

MCLERREN.—On Friday, 21st inst., MODESTA, widow of Robert McLerren, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 21 5th-av., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

RICHARDS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, the 20th inst., Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS.

The funeral services will be held at the First Congregational Church, in that city, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPARKS.—In this City, Oct. 21, of inflammation of the brain, ROBERT CLEVELAND, youngest child of Alfred M. and Eliza J. Sparks, aged 2 years and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 420 East 50th-st., on Monday, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn—
Thus swiftly fled his life away.

It died ere its expanding soul
Had ever burnt with wrong desires—
Had ever spurned at Heaven's control,
Or ever quenched its sacred fires.

It died to sin, it died to cares,
But for a moment felt the rod;
Oh, mourner, such, the Lord declares,
Such are the children of our God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH CLASSES.—MR. E. DE CRAUZAT will open a Course of Practical French Lessons for ladies on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 3 to 4½ o'clock. The pupils will have every facility for acquiring a practical and theoretical knowledge of the French language. Terms exceedingly moderate. Apply at No. 202 West 34th-st. The Course will commence on the 1st of November.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON.

No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST.,
having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES
300 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.
Also of our own manufacture,
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.
ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,
(a specialty by our own artist,)
in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

LEE MEMORIAL.

Services in commemoration of the life and character of Gen. Robert E. Lee, with especial reference to his civic and Christian virtues, will be held at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock.

The proposed meeting, although inaugurated by the Southern residents in the City of New-York, is yet to be regarded as in no sense born of partisan feeling, but solely from the desire to do honor to the memory of a great and good man—an illustrious American.

The attendance, therefore, of all, without reference to section or nationality, who may be disposed to unite with us on the occasion is cordially invited. Seats will be specially reserved for ladies and their escorts, and will be designated by ushers who will be in attendance.

By arrangement of the following Committee:

M. B. FIELDING, Chairman.

J. D. Imboden,
E. C. Norton,
E. C. Caball,
J. H. Hunt,
Robert Tannahill,
James Gardner,
W. B. Milton,
J. F. Cummings,
John McArnony,
Thos. L. Sneed,
J. D. Keley, Jr.,
T. T. Green,
Daniel W. Adams,
J. A. Beall,
B. D. Tucker,
T. J. Slaughter,
W. H. Appleton,
H. H. Walker,
W. B. Richards,
J. F. Tanner,
John Mitchell,
Samuel Anderson,
Edwin De Leon,
C. K. Marshall,
D. H. Baldwin,
Theo. Steele,
John Kerr,
J. M. Johnson,
Mayer Lehman,
D. M. Hildreth.

The meeting will be called to order and organized, with Hon. JNO. E. WARD as President, and the following gentlemen as Vice-Presidents:

PETER COOPER, Esq.,
Ex-Gov. E. LEWIS LOWE,
W. H. APPLETON, Esq.,
HENRY GRINNELL, Esq.,
CYRUS H. McCORMICK, Esq.,
NORMAN D. SAMPSON, Esq.,
T. A. HOYT, Esq.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, Esq.,
W. T. COLEMAN, Esq.,
Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS,
Col. E. C. CABALL,
JOHN MITCHELL, Esq.,
WILLIAM PATRICK, Esq.,
M. B. FIELDING, Esq.,
Rev. A. D. CARTER,
FRANCIS HOPKINS, Esq.,
J. F. TANNER, Esq.,
Col. THOS. L. SNEED, Esq.,
Rev. C. K. MARSHALL,
Dr. R. C. GARDNER,
and,

Col. BURTON N. HARRISON,
Major ROBERT TANNAHILL,
Major J. HAMILTON HUNT,
Major J. F. CUMMINGS,
Major J. D. KELEY, Jr.,
Col. GEORGE LEMMON,
} Secretaries.

QUITTING BUSINESS!—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30; Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, $70; Chamber Sets, Colored, English Ware, 11 pieces, $4 50; 200 pairs Mantel Vases at about half price; 300 Card-receivers, Jardineres, &c., &c., at about half price.

QUITTING BUSINESS!—Silver-plated Castors, Six Cut Bottles, $5 50; Silver-plated Table-spoons, $6 the dozen; Ivory-handled Dinner-knives, Rogers & Sons' best Sheffield make, $3 50 the dozen.

Everything marked in very plain figures. No charge for looking.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

A SPLENDID TRACT OF 90 ACRES IN one plot, adjoining the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad depot at Rutherfurd Park, at auction, Oct. 25. See advertisement.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS NOW READY:

OUR SEVEN CHURCHES.

Eight Lectures by THOMAS K. BEECHER. 16mo. Price, paper, 50 cents; extra cloth, $1; extra cloth gilt, $1 25.

These expositions of the best features of the seven great religious denominations in America, are so apt that each denomination is using the separate chapter treating of itself as a denominational tract. One of them has been circulated to the extent of over 150,000; another has been translated into French and German, for circulation in Europe. The combination of these brilliant lectures in one volume, together with a new and additional one of more general character on "The Church of Christ," will be a book sought for and much read.

MATERNITY.

A popular treatise for young wives and mothers. By T. S. VERDI, A. M., M. D., of Washington, D. C. Handsomely printed on laid paper, beveled boards, extra English cloth. 12mo, 450 pages. Price, $2 25.

Dr. Verdi's book has arisen from a want felt in his own practice, as a monitor to young wives, a guide to young mothers, and an assistant to the family physician. It is a complete treatise on motherhood, treating of pregnancy, labor, the nursing and rearing of infants, the diseases of children, the care and education of youth, reflections on marriage. Emphatically and thoroughly commended by distinguished physicians, and by the medical, religious and secular Press.

The above books for sale by all book-sellers, or sent free by mail on receipt of price.

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

POLITICAL.

HORACE GREELEY WILL POSITIVELY be present and speak at the Seventeenth District Republican Wigwam, 49th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock. ETHAN ALLEN and MORITZ ELLINGER are also expected. The Union Glee Club, composed of the Anderson Brothers, and Messrs. Deyo and Mitchell, will sing. Seats reserved for ladies.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD.—AT A REGULARLY authorized meeting of the Tammany Hall School Convention of the XIIth Ward, held corner of 8th-av. and 125th-st., on the evening of Friday, Oct. 21, JOHN STRAITON was re-nominated School Trustee for the term of five years.

THEO. F. TONE, Chairman.
MICHAEL QUIGG,
T. JEFF. CROMBIE,
} Secretaries.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—East 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Clergyman in charge.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon, one in the course on "Faith and Works." Subject—*Believing in God.* Strangers cordially invited.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, Rev. WM. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Best time to visit here is from 10 to 2 o'clock any day except Saturday. Sunday-school 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by addresses and singing for thirty minutes. Sunday-school teachers' meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock. Regular prayer-meeting same evening from 8 to 9 o'clock, preceded by a singing lesson, beginning at 7½. Day-school 9 to 3 o'clock.

MEMORIAL SERVICES WILL BE held in the Laight-st. Baptist Church, next LORD'S DAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M., 2½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Drs. COX and EVARTS, two of the former Pastors of this time-honored church. The afternoon meeting will be addressed by Drs. WESTCOTT, KENDRICK, HODGE, DAVIES, and others. All are invited to be present.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover, and No. 275 West-st., at 3½ P. M.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., near 5th, will preach his fifth discourse SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock, on Courtship. Theme—*Marriage Engagements.* Morning subject, 10½ o'clock—*The Grandeur of the Christian Hope.* Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH.—SERVICES ON SUNDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Irving Hall. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach in the morning on *The National Conference*; Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, in the evening, on *The Holy Catholic Church.* Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM, TO-DAY AT 3 P. M., IN the Hall, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Startling manifestations are witnessed here every Sunday, proving conclusively that spirits do hold converse with mortals, encouraging and wooing them onward to their heavenly home. Seats free.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Coming Destruction of all the Kingdoms of the World.*

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN JOHN the Baptist and Jesus Christ.—Second Advent Society, Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; Brother J. F. CHRISTIAN will speak. Free Thinkers, Jews, reformers, &c., kindly invited.

REV. CANON HOARE, RECTOR OF Tunbridge Wells, England, will preach in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., TODAY at 11 o'clock A. M.

Y. M. C. A.—MONTHLY MEETING, MONDAY, Oct. 24. Addresses by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR. Rev. Canon HOARE, of London, also invited.

REV. W. W. EVARTS, D. D., OF Chicago, will preach at the Central Baptist Church, West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 7½ P. M., and Rev. J. M. BASTOW at 10½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor.—Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject this morning—*The Unitarian Denomination.*

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor elect of the New-England Congregational Church of this City, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services SUNDAY, Oct. 23, and hereafter in the church corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.

STEINWAY HALL, 14TH-ST.
SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES and LECTURES ON THE
DOCTRINES OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.
On SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, lecture by
Rev. E. R. KEYES.
Subject—*Jesus Christ the Only God.*
The public invited. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The annual sermon before the Board will be preached in Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., by Rev. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Long Island, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock. On MONDAY, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Board will meet at the Church of the Holy Savior, 25th-st., near Madison-av., for Divine service, with the administration of the Holy Communion, to be followed by a business meeting. On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock, at St. Thomas' Church, corner 5th-av. and 53d-st., a general missionary meeting will be held. Meetings to be continued on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Holy Savior, 25th-st., near Madison-av.

GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY, AT Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. The last meeting of the series will be addressed by EDWARD CARSWELL, P. M. W. P., the great Canadian orator; Prof. LYMAN will recite "The Rum Maniac;" Mrs. Hon. CHAS. C. MILLS will read, and STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P., will make some valedictory remarks and preside.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; the morning sermon will be directed to the Sabbath-school, and young people's prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO will preach SUNDAY MORNING in Eighty-sixth-street (above 3d-av.) Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. P. PEYSON, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO will preach in Beekman Hill M. E. Church, (50th-st., below 2d-av.,) Rev. Dr. BOOLE, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Catholic Countries.*

SOCIETY FOR THE INCREASE OF THE MINISTRY.—The annual sermon will be preached in St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn—State-st., near Bond—on SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Right Rev. H. A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine. The Bishop of Long Island will preside. The collection will be in aid of the general fund.

WILLETT-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (near Grand-st.) Rev. JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ MORNING and 7½ EVENING. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock; A. H. BRUMMELL, Superintendent. Young people's meeting at 6 P. M. Seats all free and a cordial welcome.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Preaching in the evening by Rev. JAMES D. WILSON.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—THE CITY Mission will hold a public meeting in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. DURYEA and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS will take part in the services.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

UNIVERSALISM EXPOSED.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach THIS EVENING in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., the first of a series of expository sermons on the Universalist belief. Subject—*The Universalist Idea of God.* Services begin at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Preaching by Rev. DAVID INGLIS, of Hamilton, Canada, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. In the EVENING, Rev. B. F. COLLINS, of Passaic, N. J., will preach at 7½ P. M.

DEDICATION OF THE LECTURE-ROOM of the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, Oct. 23. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. H. FERRIS, D. D. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEO. C. ROBAY.

THE PILGRIM JUBILEE.—REV. DR. BACON will give his second lecture, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Separation from National Churches, and the Conflict between Separation and Puritanism.*

THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH Class of Bible Inquiry meets every SUNDAY, in the audience room of the church, 2d-av., near 11th-st. Subject for Sunday, Oct. 23—*What is the Bible?* Young and old, of both sexes, are cordially invited to attend.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, Bleecker-st., corner of Morton.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Unsolved Problem.* Seats free. Strangers welcome.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Deluge.* Seats free. All are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes; Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES. Subject at 10½ A. M.—*The Gospel Preached by the Apostles*; at 7½ P. M.—*The Parable of the Sower.*

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. D. O. FERRIS, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. F. BROWN. Juvenile missionary meeting at 3 P. M. All are welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. The Rector (Rev. Dr. PRICE) will preach. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, 31st-st., near 2d-av.—Service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Cain's Answer.* Working men and working women especially welcome. A collection will be taken.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av. above 45th-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON. Sunday-school 2 P. M.

FLOATING CHURCH, PIER NO 40 East River.—Rev. S. H. STEPHENSON will preach in this Church SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, services commencing at 3½ o'clock. Large numbers of seamen attend this Church.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—The Church of the Incarnation will be open for a third service every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. At the extra services seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 24th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr. W. A. McVICKAR in the afternoon.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. All are invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation given to attend.

PERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REopening.—Rev. ABEL STEVENS, LL. D., preaches at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sunday-school addresses by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., and others, at 2 P. M., and preaching by the Pastor, C. S. BROWN, at 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Preaching SUNDAY, Oct. 23, by the Pastor elect, Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. W. CONKLING, on SABBATH, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and those having no regular places of worship are specially invited.

ORATORY OF ST. SACRAMENT.—Services SUNDAY at 7, 10, 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M. Morning Preacher—Rev. C. K. BRAINARD, Rector of Quincy, Mass. Evening Preacher—Rev. A. A. CURTIS, Rector of Mount Calvary Church, Baltimore.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor, will preach on next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER, AT PLIMPTON'S Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., SUNDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st-st. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*A Radical's Belief.*

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service, in French, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, [illegible]

THE GOLDEN BALLS.

ORIGIN OF PAWNBROKING.

New-York Brokers—Monts de Piete—The Three Golden Balls—Pawning Money—Curious Pledges—Tricks Played on Brokers—Should Pawnbroking Establishments be Countenanced?

Pawnbroking, in some form or other, dates from the very earliest ages. Faint and hungry Esau pledged his birthright for a mess of pottage. Emperors and kings were in the habit of pawning their crowns, sceptres, revenues and even their territories in order to raise the needful, though some few of them did not think it necessary on these occasions to go through the form of depositing a pledge, but, like King JOHN of England, took the readier method of extracting forced loans by threats of extracting the teeth of those possessed of the coveted gold. This would be considered very far from a business-like proceeding at the present day, and it may be doubted whether a single dollar could be got out of a pawnbroker of our period by any such means. The LOMBARDS were undoubtedly the first bankers and pawnbrokers, for up to a comparatively recent date the two businesses seem to have been carried on jointly. The first regular pawnbroking establishment was, it is claimed, founded in the town of Freisingen, Bavaria, in the twelfth century. It was regarded as a charitable enterprise, not as a money-making one, and had the sanction of the Pope. From that time forward, establishments of a similar character seem to have flourished, until now they may be found in nearly every civilized country in the world.

THE PAWNBROKER'S SHOP.

Who has not paused before the window of a pawnbroker's shop, with its heterogeneous collection of watches, rings, opera-glasses, eye-glasses, violins, flutes, and we know not what beside? DICKENS has told us, in his "Meditations in Monmouth-street," that a second-hand clothing-store afforded him much food for reflection. Surely, a pawnbroker's shop-window would have given him more. We will take one well-known establishment in the Bowery, and, passing over the innumerable watches of gold and silver, finger and ear rings, chains, brooches, crosses, necklaces, opera-glasses and thimbles, the latter by no means so common as they used to be since the invention of sewing-machines, we come to a baby's coral set in silver, lying beside a boatswain's whistle. Near to these are a family Bible and prayer-book, a telescope, a quadrant and sextant, a marine chronometer, which looks as if it might have been the personal property of the "Ancient Mariner," so rusty is the face and so worm-eaten the case; a sword, several theatrical daggers, bowie-knives, fowling-pieces, rifles and a whole nest of revolvers. Musical instruments are not wanting; French horns, violins, flutes, tambourines and melodeons are here in profusion, and stowed snugly away in a corner, as if ashamed of their situation, are several temperance medals and one or two military decorations. Here, too, is an engagement ring, with the initials of the giver and the recipient's entwined—the very ring which she vowed never to part with so long as life lasted, and perhaps she kept her word, though it is more likely that she did not, or how came the ring here? Each and every article in this window has its history—one of pinching poverty in many cases; in others of debauchery, recklessness and improvidence. The evil day comes when the pocket is empty and the credit exhausted. The watch and articles of personal adornment go first. Then, perhaps, follow the cloak or overcoat, and other spare garments. Soon comes the time when all hope of redeeming them is lost, when life becomes a daily struggle with cold and hunger; when, as HUGO says, "the petticoat must serve as bed-covering and the bed-covering as petticoat," and then follows the hospital or the almshouse, where personal identity is lost, and the unfortunate one sinks into a nameless grave.

We must by no means be understood, however, as supposing that the road to the pawnbroker's is always the road to ruin. With a large number of persons it is so. To others the temporary loan raised on some trifling article, the use of which could be well spared, has often proved the means of saving them from starvation or degradation. The nature of the articles pawned shows that it is not only the very poor who resort to the pawnbroker's, but also those comparatively well off, and it is a somewhat curious fact that the pledges of the latter class are those which are most frequently forfeited.

CITY PAWNBROKERS.

The regularly licensed pawnbrokers in this City are comparatively few in number. The unlicensed, or keepers of "loan offices," are almost innumerable, yet so defective is the law that they can carry on their operations with impunity. The "loan-office" keepers usually charge ten per cent. per month on all loans, and at the same time require the person depositing the pledge to sign an agreement that if the article is not redeemed within thirty days, it shall become the property absolutely of the person advancing the money on it. The law in relation to pawnbrokers requires them to take out a license, for which $50 a year is charged; to keep a book of entry, which shall be at all times open to the City authorities; to charge not more than twenty-five per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $25, and not more than seven per cent on all sums over $25; to retain for one year all goods pledged, then to sell them at public auction, and hold the surplus, if any, at the disposal of the owners; to consider all goods handed to them at the same time by one owner, as one pledge, and not to divide them into separate parcels. In other words, if a person hands them four separate articles, on which he wants to raise $100, the broker must loan him that amount at seven per cent. per annum, and not divide the articles up into $25 parcels, on which he could charge twenty-five per cent. per annum. The law also forbids pawnbrokers to purchase articles offered to them as pledges. The law is, of course, constantly evaded. Charges in the way of storage are frequently added, and as those who patronize pawnbrokers are either too ignorant or too careless to calculate the interest due, advantage is no doubt taken of this to exact far more than the legal rate. The penalties for violation of the law, are $100 fine in each case, but complaints are very rarely made. In the lower part of the City, there are pawnbrokers who resort to the trick of issuing bogus tickets, with the view of selling them to third parties through a confederate. The tickets state that such and such amount has been advanced on a certain article. If the person desiring to purchase the ticket applies to the broker issuing it for information, he is assured that it is genuine, and that the article pledged is worth double what has been advanced on it. If he concludes the bargain he finds that he has been duped, and that he has paid $100, perhaps, for a watch not worth $10. As a general thing, pawnbrokers will advance from one-half to two-thirds of their value on articles of jewelry and plate, and one-fourth or less on perishable articles, or such as are liable to damage.

FOREIGN PAWNBROKING ESTABLISHMENTS.

A Bavarian writer claims the origin of such institutions, generally known as *monts de piété*, for the town of Freisingen, where one is said to have been founded in the twelfth century, under the auspices of a charitable association, and with the sanction of Pope INNOCENT III. It is more generally believed, however, that the first *mont de piété* was established in Perugia, in the latter half of the fifteenth century, at the instigation of Father BARNABAS, of Terni, and that it derived its name (*monte di pieta*) from the hill upon which it was located. St. BERNARD of Feltre founded a similar institution at Mantua, and others were soon established at Padua and in other parts of Italy. Into the Netherlands they were introduced by WENZEL COEBERGER, an artist, during the latter part of the fifteenth century. The earliest one in France was, probably that of Rheims. Several other French cities are known to have possessed such establishments in the seventeenth century. That at Paris was opened Jan. 1, 1778. It was closed during the revolution and reopened in 1803. It has three or four branch offices and numerous agents. It makes advances from three francs upward at a rate fixed in 18[illegible] at 4½ per cent. per annum. Three-quarters per cent. per month is also charged for expenses. One-ninth of these charges is payable in advance. There is a still further charge of ⅛ per cent. commission on the amount of the loan. The value of the securities is assessed by a committee of appraisers and four-fifths of the value is advanced in articles of gold and silver and two-thirds on all other articles. They are kept for one year, and if not then redeemed are sold by auction. The annual receipts of this institution, which is under Government control, are said to be about 40,000,000 francs, the profits being about 50,000. Out of 1,200,000 pledges deposited annually, 400,000 consist of jewelry and articles of luxury, showing very conclusively that the comparatively rich, as well as the poor, make use of these institutions. On an average, the articles remaining in the institution number 700,000, their value being 14,000,000 francs. The daily number of loans is about 4,000. At the end of each week, and just before the Christmas and Easter holidays, the number is greatly increased. In the whole of France there are about 50 *monts de piété*, 200 in Holland and 20 in Belgium. There are also several in Germany, where the rate of interest varies from 8 to 12 per cent. In Russia the rate is 6 per cent., and in China from 2 to 3 per cent. In Great Britain the pawnbroking establishments are, as here, private enterprises.

TRICKS ON THE TRADE.

Pawnbrokers are accustomed to estimate correctly the value of nearly all kinds of portable property, but they are sometimes deceived. When German silver and pinchbeck were first introduced, and the precious metals were scarcer than they are at present, the pawnbrokers suffered severely by the tricks played on them. By imitation precious stones and "veneered" diamonds they have occasionally also been losers. The colored stones can be imitated very closely, and it is only by taking them out of their settings, weighing them, and subjecting them to other tests, that their quality can be ascertained. Diamonds are sometimes "veneered," as it is called. That is, a very thin plate of diamond of the first water is placed on the top of a diamond of inferior value, and cemented and set in such a manner that an expert only can detect the fraud. From all these deceptions the pawnbroker occasionally suffers. Sometimes, too, a bolder trick is played on him. A few years ago a shabby, genteel man entered the shop of a well-known London pawnbroker, and depositing a common smoothing-iron on the counter, demanded £200 sterling on it. The broker, thinking the man drunk or crazy, took little notice of him until the latter, calling him aside, touched a secret spring in the iron, and disclosed two gold watches, a massive gold chain, and several diamond rings—filling the interior of the body of the iron, which was hollow. The articles were closely examined, and found to be genuine and of considerable value. The money was paid, and the smoothing-iron safely stowed away. In a few days it was redeemed, and a few days afterward it was again pledged. This little game—for it was nothing more—was played for some time, until the broker became somewhat careless in the examination of the contents of the iron, satisfying himself with a casual glance at them. This was what the shabby genteel man wanted. Once again the iron was pledged, but it was never redeemed. It was allowed to remain in the broker's safe until long after the time of redemption had expired, and then, gloating over his supposed prize, the broker brought it out, touched the secret spring, and turned out the contents. They were all there—watches, chain and rings—but the watches were found to be pinchbeck, the chain gilt, and the diamonds paste. Of course, the genuine articles had been allowed to remain in the iron until the broker had become somewhat careless in their examination, and then the imitations had been substituted for them.

CURIOUS PLEDGES.

Pawnbrokers receive almost every conceivable thing that has a money value by way of pledges. The idea of pawning money, however, could only have originated in the brain of an Irishman. Among a portion of the people of Galway, so little is the commercial value of money known, that they are constantly in the habit of pawning it. A traveler visiting that place was so incredulous as to the truth of this statement that he went to a pawnbroker's shop for the purpose of satisfying himself in regard to it. On asking the question the clerk said it was quite a common thing to have money pawned, and he produced a drawer containing a £10 Bank of Ireland note, pawned six months ago, for 10 shillings; a £1 Provincial Bank note pawned for 6 shillings; a 30-shilling note of the National Bank pawned for 10 shillings; a thirty-shilling Bank of Ireland note pawned for 10 shillings, and a guinea in gold, pawned for 15 shillings. Anything more blindly ignorant than this cannot be conceived. The £10 bank note would produce 6 shillings and 6 pence interest per annum if put in the savings-bank, while the owner who pledged it for 10 shillings would have to pay 2 shillings and 6 pence a year for the 10 shillings, and lose the interest on his £10 besides. Or, in other words, he would pay ninety per cent. for the use of 10 shillings, which he might have for nothing, besides losing 6 shillings per annum interest. The keeper of the establishment said that in many cases money was sold as a forfeited pledge; that a man would pawn a guinea or 15 shillings, keep it in pawn till the interest amounted to 3 or 4 shillings, and then absolutely refuse to redeem it. But the most curious entry ever found in a pawnbroker's books, perhaps, was in those of PAUL, STRAHAN & BATES, the well-known London bankers, successors to SNOW & Co., who did not only a banking, but a pawnbroking business. The firm failed in 1679. In examining the books the following entry was found: "March 10 1672, lent Lady —— £15 on a golden *pot de chambre*." The blank might, it is said, have been filled with the name of a noble Scotch family.

THE THREE GOLDEN BALLS.

Three golden balls have been almost from time immemorial the chosen emblem of the pawnbrokers. They originated, there is very little doubt, with the LOMBARDS, the principal dealers in the precious metals. It is not generally known, however, that the MEDICI family, of Florence, assumed as their coat of arms three pills, in allusion to the origin of the family. These pills, as was the fashion of the times, were gilt, and the agents of the family throughout Europe, exhibited the three golden pills, or balls, as their business signs. Why three should have been the number chosen is not evident. It has been waggishly suggested, however, that it is a very good number, as it indicates that it's two to one that whatever you put in pawn you will never get out again.

There are several slang phrases applied to pawnbrokers and their business, which are of obscure origin. Why should a pawnbroker be called "my uncle?" Uncles, it is true, are often a last resort of improvident and impecunious relatives, but so are aunts and grandmothers. The name, however, has been given, and in Great Britain, at least, is the universal slang designation for one who loans money on pledges of personal property. Pawning goods is known as "putting them up the spout." This term, doubtless, derives its origin from the fact that in a large number of establishments the pledges, as soon as received, are sent through a "spout," as it is called, to an upper or lower room, there to be ticketed and stored away.

OUGHT PAWNBROKING ESTABLISHMENTS TO BE COUNTENANCED?

There can be but little doubt that if the laws relating to these establishments were rigidly enforced, that in our great cities, where thousands live from hand to month, and are at any time liable to be prostrated by disease or be thrown out of employment, they would be on the whole beneficial. There can be no reason whatever why the poor man, whose wealth consists of some articles of furniture or spare clothing, should not be allowed to raise money on them in his need, as well as the rich merchant, who pawns his United States bonds, or railway stock, or real estate in his. Facilities for raising small loans, say some of our political economists, encourage improvidence among the poor and ignorant. This may be true to some extent, but at the same time there can be no doubt that a small temporary loan often keeps a family from utter starvation, or the work-house, or worse. The large institution in Paris, already spoken of, is believed to have done an immense deal of good. At the commencement of the present war, we are told, more pledges were offered there than could be accepted, and it was found necessary to reduce the amounts usually advanced. Some years ago a charter was obtained from the Legislature for the organization of a similar institution in this city. That was the last heard of it, however. The incorporators have never availed themselves of their privileges.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

The Manufacture of Ice by the Tellier Process—The Luxury Made for Five Cents per Hundred.

There is on exhibition at the Morgan Iron Works a machine which is daily producing a most superior quality of ice, perfectly clear, and more compact than ice made by natural freezing, and at a cost far less than the cheapest ice ever brought to this market. The machine and process are worthy the attention of capitalists, and even those who are engaged in efforts to break up the monopoly of the ice companies in this City, by importing ice on their own account, would do well to consider this process, as with less than half the capital they now require they can have the means at their command for producing ice all the year round, and will not be dependent upon the weather for success.

The Tellier machine consists of a steam-pump for condensing the material used, a chamber for the reception of the material in its condensed form, and tanks which are filled with water to be converted into ice. The material in use now is liquid ammonia, known as spirits of hartshorn in the drug-stores, and easily procurable anywhere and in any desired quantity. Originally mettuglic ether was used, but this is more expensive and more difficult to obtain, and ammonia, answering the same purpose, is substituted. The liquid is introduced into the machine from a cast-iron heater, vaporizes at thirty degrees below zero, and in this form is conducted into hollow iron plates, which are placed in a tank surrounded by water. The intense cold evolved rapidly freezes the water, and the vapor is returned in its circuit to the machine, whence it is pumped into a reservoir, and, by means of pressure, returned to a liquid form, in which condition it again returns to the machine, is again vaporized, and performs the same service to an unlimited extent. There is no waste of material except from leakage, and this is slight, as the machines are made of great strength, and even if some of the material should waste, the deficiency can be supplied without interrupting the process. Thus, the manufacture of ice can proceed every hour in the day and night, and for every day and week, as long as may be necessary. Ice is produced as readily where the temperature of the surrounding air is 95°, as where it is near zero, and last Summer the process was witnessed with admiration by spectators who were but a moment before exposed to a heat of nearly 100°. The machine is very simple, it is carefully constructed, so that it cannot get out of order, and can be run by any engineer of experience sufficient to run an ordinary engine.

A machine capable of making about ten tons per day will produce ice at a cost, including price of machine, material, labor, &c., of from $2 to $4 per ton; a larger machine will make 100 tons per day at a cost of $1 to $1 50 per ton. Ice made by these machines is more durable than that made by nature, for this ice is frozen at a temperature from zero to 5° below. The The Chief Engineer of the Louisiana Ice Works, situated at New-Orleans—where the Carrier Machine is in use—after a careful examination of the Tellier machine, above described, pronounced it the simplest and most economical of any in existence. At the low rates at which ice can be made in this City by the machine, the present ice companies cannot compete with its products by any possible reduction of their price. In order to sell ice as cheap as a company with one of these machines can, they must sell it for less than cost. The ice made by this machine is as pure as the Croton, and none of the material used in its manufacture can come in contact with it, so that prejudice need not exist on that score. It can be made perfectly transparent by expelling the air from the water, or using distilled water, if such a course should be desirable. The pipes conducting and the chamber containing the material in use, are so cold that they convert the moisture of the atmosphere into frost. By extending those pipes and carrying them through chambers containing articles to be preserved, refrigerators can be constructed on any scale desired, and cars, and even the holds of ships can be converted into refrigerating chambers with the utmost ease.

Fresh beef, mutton and game have been conveyed from London to Rio in the steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, expressly fitted out for the occasion with one of these machines, and after a voyage of twenty-one days, were found to be in perfect condition. During said trip, and while on the equator and in its vicinity, the temperature in the refrigerating room was kept at 33° Fahrenheit, while outside it ranged from 105° to 107°, and the water itself stood at 80° to 90°. Beef which had been six weeks in the preserving room was eaten at the Café Coraza, in Paris, by over forty gentlemen of the most fastidious tastes, who pronounced it of superior quality, delicious flavor and in a perfect state of preservation. Game and fish kept eight weeks in the refrigerated chamber, in Paris, without being cleaned, were eaten at a dinner given in that city and pronounced in perfect condition.

The Messageries Impériales of France, the largest steam passenger and express company in the world, and using in 1868 over a million and a half pounds of ice on their steamers, determined to make at Marseilles a private test of the lasting qualities of all kinds of ice in that market. Selecting at random in October last from five different companies two hundred pounds of ice each, they allowed the same to stand and melt, subject to the same conditions of temperature, with the following results:

	Hours.
1. Natural ice from Switzerland lasted	107
2. Natural ice from Norway lasted	115
3. Artificial ice made by the Carre machine lasted	130
4. Natural ice from Boston, Mass., lasted	138
5. Artificial ice made by the Tellier machine lasted	144

The temperature of the largest church or hospital, hotel or theatre, can, by means of this refrigerator, be reduced in the hottest days of Summer to any degree desired, and in a very economical manner, compared with the great benefits conferred. For hospitals throughout the country, where a pure dry cold air is required, particularly in cases of fevers, they are invaluable, as the temperature can be brought down in two hours to 32° Fahrenheit.

Meats can be brought fresh from Texas and landed in any Northern port in as good if not better condition than when killed and put on board. Meats can be purchased in that State at two cents per pound, and delivered in this City at a cost not exceeding one and a half cent per pound additional. The profit on 200 tons thus brought would exceed $25,000. Its value on all steam-ships plying in the tropics, whether to ventilate their fire-rooms or to cool their saloons, must be apparent to all. The cost of running them on steamers is scarcely appreciable, as the small power required can be furnished from the engine without being felt.

To brewers and distillers these machines are invaluable, as they constitute an enormous saving in the use of ice for present purposes, besides enabling them to work regardless of seasons, thus practically doubling their capital. One great and peculiar advantage of these machines, and one particularly appreciable by brewers, is that while they cool the air to any desirable temperature, they purify it as well.

The West Point Court-Martial—More Testimony About the Colored Cadet.

The Court-martial for the trial of certain cadets reassembled at the West Point Military Academy at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Gen. HOWARD presiding. Capt. BAINBRIDGE was present, but did not arrive in time to sit at the trial of SMITH, the colored cadet. The apartment where the Court was held was very damp and chilly. It is difficult to obtain steam in the various buildings, there being a great scarcity of water in the reservoir on the military grounds.

Col. PARSONS, counsel for SMITH, asked for an extension of time in order to send to Hartford, Conn., for S. M. CAPRON, an important witness in regard to the veracity of the accused previous to his appointment at the Military Academy. This was objected to by the Judge-Advocate as irrelevant to his acts as a cadet.

CORNELIUS RUSSEL, a laborer, subsequently testified that he knew both SMITH and WILSON; that he saw a part of the difficulty between them; and that he saw WILSON get a drink from the tank; SMITH came with a pail, and shoved it against WILSON; the latter shoved him off the tank, after which both struck each other; witness could not say which dealt the first blow; they fought with cocoa-nut dippers; he saw WILSON cut over the eye with a blow from SMITH's dipper; he did not notice that SMITH was angry when he shoved his pail against WILSON.

JOHN MULLER, an hospital steward, testified to having dressed WILSON's wound on Aug. 20.

The second charge against SMITH was for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman;" in replying to the "file-closer" in a highly disrespectful manner, after having been spoken to in a line of duty, and for making a written denial of the same to the commandant.

Cadet EDGAR S. BEACON, the "file-closer," testified to the truth of the specification, and said that it was the only time that he had ever reported accused.

Cadet WM. S. DAVIES corroborated the previous witness, and mentioned that SMITH's reply was not made in a loud tone.

Cadet B. DYER, Jr., did not hear SMITH's retort, although he saw him turn his head and say something.

Cadet AUGUSTUS C. TYLER was next examined as a witness, after which, on motion of Major [illegible], the Court adjourned.

During the day SMITH was much more calm and self-possessed than on Friday, and at times he smiled at certain points of the testimony.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

"Querist," a correspondent, has sent a communication to the TIMES announcing that he believes that there is a rather general desire existing among young men to enter the various volunteer corps, and that the desire is just as strong to leave after a year's experience of the "pride, pomp and circumstance," &c. He says that he would be much obliged if this "little mystery," as he terms it, could be solved, because he and several others are willing to enter some regiment provided there is "a certainty that disgust will not follow." He also says that he has been informed that the fact of belonging "to either a base-ball club or a military organization prevents a young man from getting a situation, generally speaking; that the enormous fines which are levied for non-attendance at drills, &c., would require nearly all of a man's salary or income, and that one corps was composed of snobs and the rest of rowdies." "Querist" is informed that his information is incorrect, as there is very little snobbishness or rowdyism displayed in any of the excellent commands now composing the First and Second Divisions. There may be individual instances where these objectionable traits are exhibited, but it is impossible to find any body of men who are all moved to act or feel alike. In the First Division, for instance, the First Regiment of Zouaves is wholly composed of men who have seen service in the late war and who have proved excellent militia men. The Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh and Ninety-sixth Regiments are principally German organizations, and are distinguished for good conduct and sober habits. The Seventh is a purely cosmopolitan regiment, and every man is presumed to be a gentleman, and if found to be the contrary, he is promptly expelled. The Eighth is an excellent organization, and enjoys a reputation second to none in the division. The Ninth, being at present afflicted by an ignorant Colonel, suffers somewhat in reputation, because of the notoriety of the commanding officer and the sudden influx of new and doubtful members. The Twelfth, Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments may be all classed alike, as representative American organizations, though no bar is placed against the admission of foreign-born citizens. Each of the latter is careful in electing new members and misconduct is sure to find punishment in expulsion. The Fifty-fifth was originally a French regiment, but is rapidly losing its distinctive character, while the Sixty-ninth is an Irish organization, as the Seventy-ninth is a Scottish one. In each of these the discipline is good. The Eighty-fourth is also a good regiment, though rather unfortunate in officers. There were two regiments (Third and Fourth) in the division which were considered quite rowdyish in character, but these are now broken up and disbanded. As to the desire of members to leave the National Guard after a year's service, we venture nothing in saying that in nine cases out of ten the cause lies entirely with the member. When a man joins the National Guard he either is naturally inclined to military service or else he seeks some enjoyment or relaxation that will not lead him into dissipation or other social evils. He ought to know that the State does not appropriate money for the support of the militia without expecting some return. The National Guard is designed for use in all emergencies where disorder is to be repressed or invasion repelled. Riots are usually suppressed by the military. The Fenian movement, in 1866, came near calling the Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments into the field; orders were at one time written for them to prepare, but they were not issued, as the danger passed off. A member of the National Guard serves seven years, during which he has to make twelve day-parades in the year, besides being supposed to spend at least one evening in each week from October to April in drills at the armory. If a man fairly attends to duty he is never fined, but if he persists in non-attendance for a whole year he probably finds himself compelled to pay a large fine and is then expelled. Drills commence at 8 P. M., and form a pleasant exercise. The expense of a member of the Seventh Regiment need not be over $25 per year, after the first cost of the uniform, ($50,) which ought to last the entire term; and in other organizations the expense is even less. Of course balls, receptions, concerts and excursions are extra expenses, but very few young men are without such items, even in civil life. Membership of a good regiment ought not to hinder any man in obtaining a situation, but on the contrary it should be a recommendation, for a good soldier always makes a good citizen. As to the disgust of young militia men, we opine that it generally occurs when a young man rushes into the service without reflection or understanding the duties that will be required of him. Those who suppose that a regiment is simply maintained for pleasure and amusement, will, of course, be wofully mistaken, as the reverse is the case. In all good commands a member in uniform is as much a soldier as if he was in the regular army, though always treated like a gentleman should be. If he is not it will be his own fault. If "Querist" joins any good regiment, and is prepared to do his share of the duty, he will never regret it. To show how officers in the National Guard expect military duty to be performed, it will be necessary only to quote the following paragraph from a recent order issued by Col. Porter of the Twenty-second Regiment:

> "The Military Code of 1870 provides for the imposition of severe penalties for delinquencies and neglect of duty. It is not the policy of this regiment to retain in its ranks men who hope, by the payment of fines, to avoid a soldier's duty. But the remedy is in the hands of the companies, for under the laws such men cannot be discharged, except by the votes of their fellow-members; and, if these fail to apply the remedy, it becomes one of the duties which officers owe the State, and which they cannot escape, to see that the prescribed penalties are enforced. No man must expect to receive from his commanding officer a certificate that he has performed all the duties required of him, unless he has faithfully and conscientiously performed such duties."

The Second Brigade will parade for review by Gov. Hoffman on Friday next, at Prospect Park Parade-grounds, Long Island. Formation by column of company on Broome-street, right resting on Broadway, at 9½ o'clock. The Third Brigade will parade on the same day and place. Field and staff officers mounted. Brigade line will form at 12½ P. M. The several regiments will report for transportation at Fulton ferry. The First Brigade will also parade, it being a division review.

The First Regiment will parade on Thursday for inspection.

A court-martial for the Ninth Regiment will be held on Nov. 8, for the trial of delinquent enlisted men. Major James R. Hitchcock is the President.

The first parade of the "Old Guard" on Wednesday last was a very fine and successful one.

The drum corps of the Thirteenth Regiment, under Major John Smith, will give their second annual hop, at the Brooklyn State Arsenal, on the 15th of November.

The Thirty-second Regiment will parade on Wednesday for inspection, at their armory, corner of Bushwick Boulevard and Stagg-street, Brooklyn.

To-morrow, the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn will parade for annual inspection.

Rev. J. Halstead Carroll, Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, will deliver his annual sermon on Sunday next, at the Lee-avenue Reformed Church. The regiment will assemble in full dress, without arms, at 9 A. M., to attend divine services.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Particulars of Robberies, Assaults, &c., Committed Yesterday—List of Accidents—Suicide of a Bird-Fancier—Examinations Before Commissioners.

JOSEPH K. SANDS, a colored man, living at No. 37 Watts-street, was assaulted, yesterday morning, in a saloon near the corner of Thompson and Broome streets, by GEORGE WILSON, also colored, who bit the former with his teeth, on his cheeks and thumbs, inflicting severe injuries. WILSON escaped arrest.

JOHN J. MORROW, of No. 459 West Forty-third-street, was walking through Forty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, about 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, when he was attacked by two footpads, knocked down, beaten and kicked. He was then robbed of $150 and a gold watch, with which the ruffians fled. He cannot give a description of his assailants.

PATRICK QUINN, of No. 318 Mott-street, at an early hour yesterday morning quarreled with his wife, MARY, accusing her of receiving a dress from another man as a present. She denied having done so, after which he began beating and kicking her, inflicting several severe wounds. He then fled and has not yet been arrested. The injured woman was removed to the Spring-street Police-station, where her wounds were dressed by Police-Surgeon [illegible], after which she was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

An affray occurred at an early hour yesterday morning at No. 26 Little Twelfth-street between MICHAEL CARROLL and THOMAS MONAHAN, his father-in-law, during which the latter stabbed CARROLL in the right thigh with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant was arrested, and was brought to Jefferson Market Police Court. He was committed for trial.

JAMES MCELROY, while intoxicated yesterday, fell down the area of No. 810 Second-avenue, receiving a severe cut on the forehead. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PETER DUNN, keeper of a bird-store, at No. 39 Centre-street, yesterday afternoon attempted to commit suicide when at the corner of New Bowery and Chambers-street, by shooting himself through the left breast. He was picked up by the Police and carried to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where it appeared that his wound was of a fatal character, and he was taken to the Park Hospital.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, PATRICK FINNEN was held for trial on complaint of Sergeant MURRAY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, being charged with feloniously assaulting and taking a watch and chain and $150 from JOHN J. MORROW, residing at No. 459 West Forty-third-street. The offense was committed at the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, on Friday night, about 12 o'clock.

HUGH CLARK, a seaman belonging to the ship *British Indies*, was arrested yesterday for stabbing DONALD ROSS, of the steamer *City of Hartford*, in the thigh, with a large knife. Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, held the prisoner for trial.

JOHN MCCLENNAN, of No. 476 Pearl-street, having been found in the hallway of premises No. 71 Mulberry-street, at an unseemly hour, and suspiciously near a hole in the partition leading into the dry-goods store of MOSES MARINE, was fully committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, for attempted burglary.

ISAAC SHARPE was held to answer at Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, for stealing a gold watch worth $120, the property of ALBERT COLE, of No. 314 West Thirty-fifth-street.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, ANDREW RODNEY, on leaving the Bull's Head Hotel, corner Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, was suddenly assailed by a MICHAEL JOHNSON and another man, who knocked him down and then robbed him of a purse containing $10. JOHNSON was held for robbery at Jefferson Market Court.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, JOHN B. WADLEIGH was committed for passing a worthless check for $75 on URIAH WELCH, a book-keeper at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on 26th September.

FRANCIS MILBURNE, who was arrested some time since, charged with subornation of perjury, was brought up, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, but owing to the absence of the Government witnesses, the case was adjourned. An attachment was issued to compel their attendance to-morrow.

MICHAEL MEYERS, who is charged with false pretenses, was brought up for examination, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORNE. The witnesses for the prosecution, however, were not present, and the case was adjourned.

Handsome Presentation to Rev. B. Gleason, of St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn.

That the parishioners of St. Anne's Church, (Roman Catholic,) of Brooklyn, regard their estimable pastor, Rev. B. GLEASON, with great affection, has always been apparent to those who knew anything of their relations toward each other, and this affection has been manifested in various ways. On last Friday evening, several of the members of the church visited the good pastor, at his residence, and presented him with a valuable gold watch, and the following written address:

To Rev. B. Gleason, Pastor of St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, on behalf of the congregation of St. Anne's Church, desire to express our kind sympathy for your labor and zeal manifested for our welfare, both spiritual and temporal. Through your untiring efforts, you have erected a Temple in honor of God, where we and our children can receive all the consolation of our holy religion. You have also provided a school for our little ones. Early and late you have been with the sick and dying, administering to them all that fortified them to meet their last hour. We would beg of you to accept the accompanying gold watch as a testimony of our entire cordial approbation of your labors among us for the last ten years.

(Signed,) John Pyburn, Patrick Crosson, M. J. Foster, Daniel Driscoll, M. McCardle, Henry Osborn, Francis Devlin and several others.

To this Father GLEASON made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN: I have received many substantial proofs of your regard in days past. You have made me many valuable presents, including a precious gold chain, and now I am the recipient of this beautiful gold watch to suit it. You allude to what I have done here, and I will say but this in reply, that I have never spared strength or regarded health in order to advance the interests of St. Anne's Church and the spiritual well-being of the congregation.

Gentlemen, I have not words to thank you as you deserve, but be assured I will be ever grateful for your exceeding generosity and kind remembrance of me. Respectfully and gratefully yours,

B. GLEASON.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 22.

FIRST BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 s3....110⅛	50 West. Un. Tel..... 41⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 s3....110⅛	100 do..... 40⅝
90,000 do.....110⅛	14 do..... 40⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅜	100 do.....b3 41
13,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N. 60⅛	1,100 do.....bet c 40¾
1,000 N. C. St. 6s, N.. 27⅛	100 Pac.M.S.S.Co.bet c 44¼
6,000 N. C. 6s, S. Tax. 22½	200 do..... 44⅜
16,000 S. C. St. 6s, N., Jan. & July.... 68	50 Mariposa Pref.... 11
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 91	200 do.....bet c 11⅛
1,000 N. Y. St. B. L., C.107¼	112 Adams Express.... 67⅛
3,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., Reg.......107⅛	70 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 92⅞
1,000 Cen. P. Gold bs. 90⅝	300 do.....bet c 92⅝
5,000 do...... 90⅝	20 Harlem R....... 136
2,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In 72½	200 Reading R........100⅝
8,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf 83	200 Lake S. & M.So. R 94⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 94	20 do..... 94⅛
1,000 C.&R.I.&P.R.7s 98	50 Mich. Cen. R.......121
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..103⅛	100 Un. Pac. R....... 24⅜
3,000 Erie 4th M...... 81	50 Panama R......s60 78
3,000 Jefferson R. 1st. 90¼	16 do..... 79
5,000 Col., C. & I.C. 1st M.....bet c 78¼	200 Clev. & Pitts. bet c 106¼
2,000 Mich.So.S.F.bs.100⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. s60. 80⅛
5,000 Long Dock bs.. 90	100 do..... 81⅛
25 Tradesmen's Bk...152	200 Mil. & St. Paul...c 63¾
10 Ocean Bank....... 70	100 M. & St. P. Pf...b3 81⅜
15 Del. & H. Can. Co.120	10 do..... 82
100 Canton Co....... 69¾	50 P., Ft. W. & C. Guar 93¼
100 do.......b60 70	100 Bos., Hart. & Erie. 4⅛
200 T., W. & W...bet c 54	200 do.....bet c 4⅛
5 DuB. & S. C. R....100	60 Chic. & Alt. Pf.....115⅛
100 Nor. & Wor. R....103	13 Chic. & Alt. Scrip.114
	100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 33¼
	100 Mor. & Essex R... 92⅛
	200 do..... 92⅛
	30 New-Jersey R.....115⅛
	34 H. & St. Jos. R....108⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.........s3.110⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R........137
8,550 U.S.5-20 C.,'67,s3.110⅛	100 C. & N. W. R..b.c. 80⅛
5,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 91⅛	200 Chi. & N. W.Pf.b3 89⅛
3,000 Cen.P. R. G. bds 90⅝	200 do..... 89⅛
1,000 C.,C.& I. C.1st.. 78⅛	200 N. J. Cen. R.......109⅛
8,000 Gt. West. 2d..... 85⅛	100 C. & R. I. R...b. c.111⅛
6,000 L. Dock bds...... 90	100 C., C. & I. R....... 81
100 Canton Co....... 69	100 Tol., W. & W...... 53⅛
100 Pac. M. S. Co...... 44⅛	200 Del., L. & W R......108⅛
300 Mariposa Pref..b3 11⅛	200 do..... 108⅛
200 do.....b. c. 11	10 Chi. & Alt. R......114⅛
100 Am. M.U.Ex.b. c. 43⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 33⅛
200 Harlem R........135	100 Mor. & Es. R...... 92⅛

SATURDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

In speculative circles the chief attention has centered in the Gold Loan market, which has been stringent—borrowers of Gold having been compelled to pay the following rates for its use until Monday: ⅛, 5-32, 3-16, 7-32, ¼, 9-32 and 11-22 of 1 ℔ cent. Toward 3 o'clock ⅜ of 1 ℔ cent. was paid, under the rule, by a broker who was unable to furnish the gold which, early in the day, he had agreed to lend; this case was of course exceptional, and the rate is not fairly quotable. The large holders of Gold, who, with the present small stock in the market, have it in their power to establish almost any rates, moved more confidently today, owing to reports from Washington that the prepayment of the November Interest without rebate will be deferred until the 28th inst. The regular dealings in Gold have been comparatively small, with all the sales between 112⅞ and 113. The high rates which cash Gold commands have operated against dealings in Foreign Exchange, which would in any event have been small today, as is usual after the sailing of the steamer. Rates have been entirely nominal, prime 60 days' bills having been quoted from 108½@108⅝—the latter having been the rate posted at the office of the leading drawers. Commercial bills are scarce, and but few new ones are making owing to the high and varying rates to which borrowers of Gold are subjected.

The loan market worked with extreme ease throughout the day, borrowers on call having been supplied at 4 to 6 ℔ cent., the latter having been an exceptional rate. The statement of the City banks was extremely favorable, there having been a gain on the total reserve of $2,201,938, against an increase in the total liabilities of $1,638,599. The banks now hold in lawful money, $8,814,923, above the legal requirement, which is a gain over the preceding week of $1,792,291. The legal-tender average shows a gain of $1,864,533, while the specie average has increased $337,405. The deposits have increased $2,089,268, and the circulation $450,669. The loans are up $889,606. At the Sub-Treasury the receipts for Customs, during the week, amounted to $2,405,686 63, and the disbursements of Coin interest to $766,695 02. None of the 1871 bonds were presented today for pre-payment, and the amount thus far put in stands at $2,482,000. The specie export for the week amounted to $556,180, as follows:

Oct. 18—Schooner Joe Kelly, Curacoa—	
American gold	$5,000
American silver	6,000
Oct. 19—Steamer Wisconsin, Liverpool—	
Foreign silver	45,500
Steamer Tybee, Porto Plata—	
American silver	9,354
American gold	400
Steamer Russia, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	134,278
Oct. 20—Steamer Alaska, Aspinwall—	
American silver	92,042
Steamer Calabria, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	50,000
Steamer City of Port-au-Prince, Port-au-Prince—	
American silver	6,348
Oct. 22—Steamer France, Liverpool—	
Foreign silver	3,000
Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—	
Foreign gold	29,295
American gold	17,500
Silver bars	132,363
Gold bars	25,000
Grand total	$556,180

The Public Funds have been dull, but strong, and prices at the close were the highest of the day. The foreign markets were a fraction lower at the close, the reason assigned being unfavorable rumors in regard to the prospects of peace. State Bonds continue dull, but prices have been well maintained. In Railroad Mortgages a continued good demand has been reported for Central Pacific, which advanced to 90¾, the closing price. City Bank Shares were nominal.

The railway share speculation at the Stock Exchange was dull, and prices declined, until after the publication of the bank statement, when there was an improvement of ¼@¾ ℔ cent., the market closing strong. The features have been New-York Central and Hudson, Reading, Lake Shore, North-west Preferred, Rock Island, St. Paul and Wabash. Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail continue the most active of the miscellaneous list. Express stocks have been neglected.

The following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 22.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅞	106⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅝
American Gold Coin	112⅞	113
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅜	60⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅝	92⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅝	87⅝
Reading Railroad	100	100¼
Chicago and Rock Island	111½	111⅝
North-west Common	81⅜	80⅝
North-west Preferred	89⅜	89
Pacific Mail Company	44	43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81½	81⅝
St. Paul Common	63¾	63⅝
Lake Shore	94⅛	94
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛	32⅞
Toledo and Wabash	53⅞	53⅜
Western Telegraph	41⅜	40⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22.

Gold receipts	$604,978 42
Gold payments	1,225,971 74
Gold balance	61,636,941 59
Currency receipts	999,935 11
Currency payments	1,144,268 83
Currency balance	7,339,195 70
Customs	258,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	933,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	113⅜	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	110⅛
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	113⅜	5-20 reg., '67	110⅛
5-20 reg., '62	108¼	5-20 coup., '67	110⅝
5-20 coup., '62	112⅞	5-20 reg., '68	110⅛
5-20 reg., '64	108¼	5-20 coup., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅝	10-40 registered	106¾
5-20 reg., '65	108¼	10-40 coupon	106⅞
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s Currency	111¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coup	62¼	Kentucky 6s	98⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds	60⅜	Ill. Canal bds, '70	100
Va. 6s, ex. coup	63¼	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, new bds	63	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Ga. 7s, new bds	90⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	48⅛	Ind. 6 ℔ c. War Loan	100
N. C. Funding Act, '66	39	Ind. 5 ℔ c	100
N. C. 6s, special tax	22½	Mich. 6 ℔ c., '73	100
South Carolina 6s	80	Mich. 6 ℔ c., '78	100
S. C. new bds	67¾	Mich. 6 ℔ c., '83	100
Missouri 6s	91⅜	Mich. 7 ℔ c., '78	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91	Mich. 7 ℔ c., War L.	100
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	107¼
La. new bds	68⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.	107
La. 8s, levee bds	87½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Connecticut 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Rhode Island 6s	100¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Alabama 8s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
Ark. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S.Is.	67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105
Ark. 6s	60	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Ohio 6 ℔ c., '81	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ohio 6 ℔ c., '86	104		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st ext	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Tol. & Wab. 2d	86⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Tol. & Wab. Equip.B.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	89	Tol. W. & W. O.C.S.F.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gt. Western 1st, '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	100¼	Gt. Western 1st, '88	87½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Gt. Western 2d '93	85
Erie 1st Mort. Ex.	99⅛	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	83
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	86	Galena & Chic. 2d	97
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	80⅛	Chic. R. I. & Pacific	98
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	79¾	Morris & Essex 1st	103
Buffalo, N.Y. & E. 1st	90⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '65	104	Clev. & Tol. S. I.	100
Hud. R. 2s, 3d '75	102.	New-Jersey Cen. new	101⅛
Harlem C. M. & S. F	90	P. Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	103
Albany & Sus. 1st	109	P. Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	96
Albany & Sus. 2d	90	P. Ft. W. & Chic. 3d	91⅛
Albany & Sus. 3d	92½	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d M.	96
Mich. Cent. 1st '8 82s	117	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M.	95
C.Bur. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	111	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	78
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c., 2d	96	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	102
M. S. & N.I.S. F. 7 ℔ c	100⅛	Chic. & Alt. Income	90⅛
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	90⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87⅛
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	82¼	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	94
U. P. Land Grants, 7s.	72	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	87⅛
U. P. Income, 10s	71⅛	Mil. & S. P. 1st M., 8s	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '70	106	M. & S.P. 1st M., 7 3-10.	92⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d, pfd.	82¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	93⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d, inc.	77	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	83
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Chic. & N. W. Int. B.	92	Col. Chic. & I. 1st M.	78⅛
Chic. & N. W. Exn. B.	80	Col., Chic. & I. 2d M.	55
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	94	Tol. P. & War., E. D.	84½
Consol'd 7 ℔ ct. conv.	90	Tol., P. & War., W.D.	79
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Tol., P. & War. 2d M.	67
H. & St. Jo. conv.	106⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Lack. & West. Bonds	95	B., H. & Erie Guar.	28
Del. Lack. & W. 1st	99⅛	C. F. & Minn. 1st M.	84
Del. Lack. & W. 2d	94		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New York	138	Park	165¼
Manhattan	150	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	100
Mechanics'	135	Fourth National	105⅛
Union	135	Tenth National	125
America	145	Oriental	154⅛
City	205	Gold Exchange	64
Tradesmen's	152	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.	101
Fulton	160	Del. & Hudson Canal	120
National	115	Pennsylvania Coal	222
Merch. Exchange	101⅛	American Coal	35
Seventh Ward	110⅛	Spring Mountain Coal	40
State of New-York	105	Canton Co., Baltimore	69
Commerce	122⅛	Cumb. Coal & Iron	30
Broadway	250	Western Union Tel.	40⅝
Mercantile	126	Quicksilver Mining	5
American Exchange	114⅛	Mariposa Mining	5⅛
Chatham	170	Mariposa Pref.	11⅛
Hanover	102	Boston W. P.	14⅛
Irving	117	Adams Express	67
Metropolitan	128	Wells-Fargo Express.	37⅛
People's	140	Wells-Fargo Ex., S.	2⅛
Grocers'	116	American Express	43
East River	110	U. S. Express	36
Market	120	Merch. Union Ex.	13⅛
Nassau	110	Pacific Mail	44⅛
Shoe and Leather	163	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.R.	92⅝
Corn Exchange	125	N.Y.C.& H.R.R.R., C.	87⅝
Continental	94	Erie Railway	22⅞
St. Nichoals	111	Erie Railway, Pref.	47
Importers' & Traders'	155		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102⅛	102¼
City 6s, new	102⅛	102¼
Camden and Amboy	115½	115¾
Pennsylvania Central	60	60⅛
Reading	100⅛	100¼
Lehigh Valley	58⅛	58¼
Catawissa Preferred	38¾	39[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	26¼	26¾
Northern Central	41½	42
Lehigh Navigation	32¼	32¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88¾	89

The aggregate amount of Exports (exclusive of Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 21, 1870, was $4,081,039.

The Cleveland Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ ℔ cent., payable Nov. 10, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for September were $728,520 77.

The *Commercial Advertiser* has the following in reference to the branch house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., bankers, which is soon to be established in London:

> "Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, late Secretary of the Treasury, will soon sail for Europe as the resident partner of the firm in London. Mr. MCCULLOCH will be accompanied by Mr. J. H. PULESTON, of the firm of PULESTON, RAYMOND & Co., of this City, who will be his associate partner there. Mr. PULESTON's experience in the details of Wall-street business and his well-earned reputation for integrity and open dealing well qualify him to assist in sustaining abroad the high reputation of the parent firm. The Press, of which some years ago he was an honored member, will learn with regret Mr. PULESTON's departure, and rejoice to know of his success in business."

THE CROPS.

Digest of the Reports of the Department of Agriculture—Wheat, Corn, Cotton and Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Department of Agriculture has prepared a digest of the reports upon the condition of the crops for October, from which the following is extracted:

WHEAT.

The wheat crop of 1870 in a majority of the States, and especially in those in which this cereal is prominent, is materially less in quantity than the crop of 1869, which was a very large one, notwithstanding the assertions of some croakers to the contrary. The reduction is due first, to the loss of plants by an unpropitious season for germination and early growth of the Winter variety, followed by an open and somewhat variable Winter; and, second, to the drouth, which prevailed with great severity in the Northern and Eastern States. This reduction, as averaged from our local returns, appears to be about 14 per cent. The average quality of the crop is better than that of 1869. The Pacific coast reports are variable; some counties in California make the quality superior, while others report injury from rust and inferiority from the maturity of grain blighted by drouth. The early sown Fall and Spring grain of Oregon is good, while that late sown was injured by the excessive heat of Summer. Among the Winter varieties which have succeeded best, the Tappahannock is prominently named. It is favorably mentioned throughout the South and West, and has done well among the mountains of Utah.

OTHER CROPS.

The corn crop of 1870, unlike those of the two years preceding, is a full one, and the best one of the past ten years. The States of the great corn region, including those bordering on the great lakes and on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, have, without exception, made either a full or a large crop. Intelligent men estimate a total product of [illegible] of bushels. In Illinois rye gives somewhat a smaller yield than in 1869. Oats are not generally so productive as last year, except in the South. In Michigan and New-Jersey the aggregate product of barley appears to be less than in 1869. The only States yielding full crops of buckwheat are Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. The aggregates are less than usual. Reports about beans and peas indicate an average production in quantity and quality, with some local variability. The pea crop, which is one of great importance in the South, has occupied larger acreage than formerly in North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, but has been somewhat neglected in other cotton States. Potatoes exhibit a considerable reduction in yield, which is below an average in all the Atlantic States to Virginia inclusive, and in all the Western States north of the Ohio River, the depreciation ranging from 15 to 44 per cent. The sweet potato crop is comparatively a large one, while the average of sorghum is not very large. The crop is in a superior condition, and promises a yield of syrup of fine quality.

COTTON.

The increase in breadth of cotton was estimated in July at 12 per cent., combining the elements of acreage planted and its condition on the 1st of October. The natural expectation, other circumstances being equal, would lead to a comparison with last year as follows: North Carolina, 15 per cent.; South Carolina, 9; Georgia, 5; Florida, 9; Alabama, 8; Mississippi, 10; Louisiana, 10; Texas, 30; Arkansas, 15; Tennessee, 1. This would give a crop exceeding 3,500,000 bales; but the indications of the season thus far, since Oct. 1, and the probabilities of a favorable Autumn for maturing and picking the "top crop" do not prognosticate a return of the remarkably favorable experience of the past season. The present crop was vigorous in early growth, running to weed rather than boll, then burned with drouth in August, and subsequently flooded with rain in September, has endured vicissitudes unfavorable to continued fruitfulness, as a general shedding of forms and occasional rotting of the bolls attest. The boll-worm and army-worm have been at work in places, and rust is more or less prevalent in all the cotton States. The opening of the later bolls is unusually well advanced in most places, and the last picking promises to be light. These indications, instead of pointing to an increase of a third of a million bales, render it probable that the present crop will be no larger than the last, and if the remainder of the season should be very unpropitious, a reduction of a quarter of a million bales might result. Another month or two will determine whether the present crop shall be limited to three millions of bales or rise to three and a half millions, as predicted early in the season. The present area in cultivation has reduced the price to fifteen cents per pound, or to the very verge of profitable cultivation, and correspondents are already reporting the ruin of planters who grow cotton exclusively and buy all agricultural supplies.

SUGAR.

A large increase in the product of cane sugar is regarded as certain.

OLD GRAIN ON HAND.

There is a comparatively large surplus of old wheat in Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and as much as usual in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and the smaller States. There is no evidence of any large surplus to add materially to the supplies of the year. The supply of fattening cattle is somewhat in excess of former years, with great local variation.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THOMAS R. HAWLEY, Trustee, of great central subdivision of

GRAND PARK,
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
ON THE GROUNDS,
absolutely without reserve, to the highest bidder,
150 FIRST-CLASS VILLA PLOTS,

From one to five acres each—the very choice of the beautiful lands of the Park—sold by the acre. Also,

THE ELEGANT MODERN MANSION,

formerly owned by Thos. R. Hawley, Esq., and recently occupied by the late Andrew Wilson, Jr., spacious, tasteful, and abounding with every modern requirement of wealth and refinement; together with extensive out-buildings and ten acres of costly ornate grounds. Also,

THE PICTURESQUE VILLA,

formerly owned by H. D. CLAPP, Esq., a modern rural residence, with every convenience, commodious out-buildings, and eleven acres of beautiful lawn, adorned with fruit and shade trees.

THE HANDSOME COTTAGE

of Mrs. McIntyre, and 4 70-100 acres of land.

Also, a

NEAT COTTAGE,

with one acre.

All to be sold without reserve.

Special trains leave depot, 4th-av., and 27th-st., at 8½ and 11½ A. M.

For descriptive pamphlets and further information apply to

DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO.,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER of Executrix, of VALUABLE VILLA SITES on WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, and FIFTY-FOUR LOTS on BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (by order of the executrix of Lucius Chittenden, deceased,)

SEVENTEEN VILLA SITES,

containing an area of from fifteen to twenty-two lots each, situate on

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

adjoining the elegant villas of Hon. William M. Tweed, James Gordon Bennett, Joseph Potter and James Fisher, Esqs.

This property is part of a large tract on the Heights purchased by the late Mr. Chittenden in his life-time, and was reserved as being the

CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE

property on the Heights. It commands an extensive

VIEW OF THE HUDSON AND HARLEM RIVERS,

and of the beautiful valley lying between the Heights and Harlem River, and for

HEALTHFULNESS OF LOCATION, BEAUTY, GRANDEUR, AND VARIETY OF SCENERY

is not surpassed by any property on

NEW-YORK ISLAND OR ITS VICINITY.

THE NEW RIVER BOULEVARD,

now being laid out under the direction of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS,

and which runs through the westerly portion of this property, will, when completed, add greatly to its accessibility; and its course being along the high land on the

BANK OF THE HUDSON RIVER
and the
RIVER SIDE PARK,

will afford the most

BEAUTIFUL AND PICTURESQUE DRIVE

on the island.

The new road on the westerly side of the property is now open to carriages, and will eventually connect the plots on the hill by a beautifully shaded drive with the Boulevard.

The property is also but a short drive from

CENTRAL PARK,

by way of Harlem-lane, now St. Nicholas-av. and Broadway, turning off Broadway to the left at 185th-st., where a prominent sign-board is placed.

Also,

fifty-four lots adjoining the above-described property, and fronting on

BROADWAY,

which is to be widened, making it one of the best roads on the island.

THE NEW TOWER AT HIGH BRIDGE RESERVOIR,

now nearly finished, will, when completed, distribute the Croton water through houses that may be erected on the highest point.

The property will be sold under

RESTRICTIONS AGAINST NUISANCES.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of Messrs. STALLKNECHT & HALL, Attorneys, No. 39 Nassau-st.

An omnibus will run from Fort Washington Station to the land on the arrival of the 10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. depot, and will convey visitors to and from the property free of charge.

Closing-out Sale
OF LOTS AND PLOTS,
AT RUTHERFURD PARK.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 1870,
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell on the premises of the
RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION,
ABOUT 500 CITY LOTS, IN PLOTS,

and 99 acres of land, in one parcel, between two railroads, to close out the property. Sale peremptory. Terms very easy. Title perfect. Sale to begin at 12 A. M. A SPECIAL TRAIN ON THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD, Boontown Branch, will leave New-York, by Barclay and Christopher-street Ferries, at 11 o'clock, and the train will leave Hoboken at 11¼ A. M.; also from ferries foot of Chambers and 23d-st., by Erie Railway. For circulars and free passes apply to the auctioneer, at No. 77 Cedar-st., and in the office of the Company, at No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

Should the day prove stormy the sale will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 27.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups, fish and game; has no objection to a small boarding-house; a home preferred to wages. Can be seen at No. 328 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored girl as child's nurse; best references. Call or address S. P., No. 541 6th-av.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 309 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; has had eight years' experience, and has first-class reference. Can be seen at No. 106 East 27th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF PRACTICAL business and financial experience wishes a position of responsibility and trust with some first-class firm or corporation. Address J. S. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

COAL.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON DELIVERED.—Best fuel for steam, restaurant and family use. MANHATTAN GAS WORKS, 18th-st. and Avenue C.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
ON MONDAY, OCT. 24,
WILL OFFER IN THEIR
SILK DEPARTMENT,
STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS.
800 PIECES OF BELLON BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
AT $1 25, $1 37, AND $1 50.
A FULL LINE OF OUR OWN MAKE,
OF
BLACK CACHEMIRE DE FRANCE,
SATIN FINISH.
THE FINEST GOODS EVER OFFERED,
AND WHICH WE CAN
FULLY RECOMMEND TO OUR CUSTOMERS,
AT $2 50, $2 75, $3 to $5.
PLAIN SILKS,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, FROM $1 75 TO
THE RICHEST IMPORTED.
AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN
RICH FANCY SILKS.
RICH DRESS SATINS,
IN ALL COLORS, FOR WEDDING AND EVENING DRESSES.
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS TO MATCH.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, OCT. 24,
A SPLENDID LINE OF
LYONS SILK PLUSHES,
IN NEW AND BRILLIANT COLORS.
ENGLISH VELVETEENS
IN ALL COLORS.
ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOAKINGS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
MOSCOW AND CASTOR BEAVERS
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
GENUINE ENGLISH WATERPROOF
AT $2 PER YARD.
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS,
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 24,
WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN THEIR
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
FULL LINES OF
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S CELEBRATED
MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,
FOR GENTS', LADIES', and CHILDREN'S WEAR.
A LARGE STOCK OF
CHILDREN'S FANCY WOOL AND MERINO HOSE.
LADIES' WOOL, MERINO,
AND COTTON HOSE,
GENTS' COTTON AND MERINO HALF HOSE,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND GENTS'
SILK UNDER-GARMENTS.
GENTS' SILK AND SATIN CRAVATS, TIES,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
JUST RECEIVED, PER LAST STEAMER,
1,000 DOZEN OF
JOUVIN'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
IN 1, 2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONS,
AND IN ALL THE NEW FALL SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 24,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
FURS,
IN RUSSIA SABLE,
ERMINE AND MINK SETS,
ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL-SKIN
CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
FORMING THE FINEST STOCK TO BE FOUND
IN THE CITY, AND AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.
GREAT SPECIALTIES.

We shall offer on MONDAY THE BALANCE OF A BANKRUPT STOCK OF GOODS, which are well worthy the attention of purchasers.

SCOTCH, TARTAN AND DIAGONAL PLAIDS,
for ladies' and children's suits, 25c.; regular price, 50c.
ENGLISH COBURGS, 25c.,
one-half their value.
PLAIN AND POPLIN ALPACAS, 25c.,
cost 55c. to import.
WOOL SERGES, 25c.; cost 35c., gold.
27-INCH WASH POPLINS, 25c.;
retailed everywhere at 45c.
VERY FINE DOUBLE-WIDTH ALL-WOOL
EMPRESS CLOTHS AT 50c.
Also, SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
SATIN-FINISHED CASHMERES,
REPS, MERINOS, &c., &c.

In all of which a comparison, as regards quality and price, will demonstrate the fact that we are selling goods at lower prices than any other house.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY AND TIES.
ALSO,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND FANCY GOODS,
together with a large assortment of
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
in all of which we offer special inducements.
N. B.—We have still a few of the
TWO-BUTTONED KID GLOVES
in all sizes and shades
AT ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR,
which we warrant in every respect or the money refunded.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, OCT. 24,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN PARIS AND DOMESTIC-MADE
DRESSES, SUITS,
MILLINERY AND FURS,
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
SILK, VELVET AND
CLOTH SACKS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
SILKS, SATINS, DRESS GOODS,
VELVETS,
PLUSHES,
VELVETEENS, &c.
AND THEY WILL OFFER
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SILK, POPLIN AND SATIN DE CHINE DRESSES,
PURCHASED IN PARIS AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.
PRICES FROM $40 EACH UPWARD.
THESE WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE SECTION NEXT TO BROADWAY AND 9TH-ST.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING AT
AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE,
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
MERINO UNDER-WEAR
HOSE, &c.,
FOR
GENTLEMEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN.
AS THE AGENCY IS CLOSED,
A SIMILAR OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF THEIR
FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS
WITH GOODS OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE AND FINEST QUALITY,
SUITABLE FOR THE
PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON,
AT PRICES
SO GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE,
MAY NOT OCCUR FOR YEARS TO COME, IF EVER.
THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY SHOULD NOT BE LOST.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED PER RECENT STEAMERS
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
INFANTS',
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'
EMBROIDERED DRESSES,
CLOAKS, HATS, CAPS,
&c., &c., &c.,
THE RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT TO BE FOUND IN ALL THE
EUROPEAN MARKETS,
AT PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR
STOCK OF
CARPETS AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS
OF THE MOST ELEGANT DESCRIPTION,
AND IN GREAT VARIETY,
NOW IN STORE,
AND ARRIVING BY EVERY STEAMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &C.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Having purchased the entire stock of W. H. WHITNEY & CO., in
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FURNITURE STUFFS,
LACE CURTAINS,
SHADES, &c.,

The whole will be offered at retail, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at extremely low prices.

N. B.—Mr. Whitney will have charge of our upholstery department from this day.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NOVELTIES IN
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will make large additions to their stock of
FINE PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 24,
Selected expressly for
FIRST-CLASS RETAIL SALES.

BROADWAY CORNER 19TH-ST.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

MISSES' POPLIN AND PLAID SUITS,
MISSES' ORGANDIE AND SWISS EVENING DRESSES,
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES.
INFANTS' WARDROBES, COMPLETE.
LADIES' EVENING DRESSES.
LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS.
UNDER-CLOTHING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CORSETS, PANIERS, SKIRTS, &c., &c.
N. B.—WEDDING TROUSSEAUX FURNISHED COMPLETE AT SHORT NOTICE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS'
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

FALL AND WINTER UNDERGARMENTS,
HOSIERY,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
FLANNEL TRAVELING SHIRTS,
CRAVATS, TIES AND SCARFS,
EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN SHIRTS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS,
KID, BUCK AND DOGSKIN GLOVES.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
N. B.—Shirts, Collars and Cuffs to order.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 24,
100 pieces CHANGEABLE AND FANCY STRIPED SILKS,
AT $1 25 PER YARD, (VALUE $2 25 TO $2 75 PER YARD.)

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE,

MOURNING GOODS,
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

Bombazines,	Empress Cloth,	French Cashmere,
Parisiennes,	Ottoman Cloth,	French Merino,
Henrietta Cloth,	Parisienne Cloth,	Janus Cloth,
Delhi Poplins,	Crepe Cloth,	Alpacas.

VELVETEENS, $1, $1 25, $1 50—SUPERB.
A FINE LOT OF BLACK SILKS, $1 20, $1 75, $2,
$2 25, $2 50, $3 and $4—EXQUISITE.
Thibet Shawls, Astrakhan Cloaking, Embroideries,
English Crepe, Seal-skin Cloaking, Sets,
Beaver Cloaking, Crepe Vails, Kid Gloves, &c.
WATER-PROOF CLOTH, $1, $1 25, $1 50.
VALENCIENNES, NEW DESIGNS, 50c.
SUITS AND BONNETS ON HAND. ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

At Mrs. Gaynor's,

NO. 824 BROADWAY,
Corner of 12th-st.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Received by steam-ship *Ville de Paris*, the most elegant shapes and styles in French hand-made COUTILLE and R. WERLEY'S woven Corsets; Children's Waists, Corsets, Shoulder-braces, Nursing Corsets, &c.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS in HAIRCLOTH and other IMPROVED STYLES, including THE LATE NOVELTIES. The graceful and elegant BRIDAL and DUCHESSE TRAINS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 24,
FIFTY CASES
FRENCH DRESS GOODS, VIZ.:
DRAP DE FRANCE, DRAP D'ETE, DRAP SATINE, GROS DE TOURS,
VELOURS, POPLINS, TARTAN PLAIDS,
CHAINETTE ECOSSAISE, CACHEMIRES,
MERINO CLOTHS, EPINGLINES, &c., &c.,
COMPRISING THE LARGEST, CHOICEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE PARIS QUALITY DRESS GOODS
THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED,
AT PRICES AS LOW, IF NOT LOWER,
THAN THE SAME QUALITY WERE SOLD FOR LAST YEAR.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
VELVETS, PLUSHES, VELVETEENS, ROYALS,
VELVET RIBBONS, BLACK AND COLORED, ALL WIDTHS.
NOVELTIES IN DIAGONAL AND STRIPED
VELVETS FOR SKIRTS AND DRESSES,
AT PRICES BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO TO THE STOCK OF
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. A. A.
MYERS,
No. 85 Broadway, corner 10th-st., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.
KID GLOVES.
KID GLOVES.
NEW SHADES AND STYLES, from $1 upward,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH JET GOODS.
FANS, FANS.
LADIES' DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES.
LACES, CORSETS AND
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS.
HUMAN HAIR GOODS, CHIGNONS.
CHATELAINS AND BRAIDS.
THE NEWEST STYLES AT LOW PRICES.

FADED FURS.

Light or faded Furs darkened and altered by a new process. WILLIAMS, Hatter and Furrier, No. 326 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,
NO. 84 EAST 9TH-ST.
AND
NO. 33 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN, PARIS,
Have received a full assortment of Fall and Winter
BONNETS, ROUND HATS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES,
BRIDAL WREATHS AND VAILS.
N. B.—Dresses and suits made to order in the latest Parisian style.

MME. GALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & Co., No. 53 East Tenth-st., near Broadway, will exhibit on THURSDAY, 27th inst., the latest novelties and leading styles of millinery for the Winter.

MEDICAL

FOR DEAFNESS, THE PATENT ORGANIC VIBRATOR.—It fits into the ear, is not perceptible, removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church or public assemblies. Treatise on deafness and catarrh, with means of cure, sent free. DR. T. HUNT STILWELL, No. 763 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,

NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND STOCK, BOND AND GOLD
COMMISSION BROKERS,
MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON ALL FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY'S
EXPRESS SCRIP
AND
FRACTIONAL CERTIFICATES OF STOCK
bought and sold at the office of
WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

Alabama 8 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILWAY.

Prompt PAYMENT of principal and interest in GOLD guaranteed by the State of Alabama.

Over NINETY-ONE miles of this road is completed and fully equipped; three-fourths of the entire line is graded.

To all parties seeking investments paying the largest interest, with the very BEST POSSIBLE security, we cordially recommend the purchase of these bonds, a limited number of which are offered by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and
STOUT & DICKINSON, 25 Broad-st., New-York.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES

OF THE

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Representing the interests of Stockholders in assets of the Company previous to Dec. 29, 1868, bought at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

ARKANSAS BOND SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD
At the office of
WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, No. 33 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the first TUESDAY of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company:

"The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders on the first Tuesday of December of each year, or as soon after as convenient, and at such election each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to such number of votes as correspond with the number of shares standing in his name on the books of the Company. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen."

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 15th of November, and opened again on the 7th of December.
T. P. BLADEN, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, in Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the sale of nine thousand (9,000) shares of the Company's stock, received in payment for certain property of the Company, sold by their authority.

The transfer-books will be closed from Oct. 31 to Nov. 5, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Committee will open books for subscription to the capital stock of the Bankers' Life Insurance and Trust Company of New-York, at the office of Barton & Allen, No. 40 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1870.

JACOB H. VANDERBILT,
JAMES M. DAVIS,
SAMUEL BARTON,
SAMUEL F. BARGER,
JOHN A. FOLEY,
} Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. HEREBY inform the correspondents of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., and holders of their credits, that until further notice letters should be addressed care of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., care of MORTON, ROSE & CO., London.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st., New-York. Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Nov. 1, will bear interest from that day.

Interest calculated from the first of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 10th of November. The transfer-books will close on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 11th proximo.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY, DENVER, COLORADO, Oct. 10, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. H. MOFFAT, Jr., Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1870.

INTEREST ON STOCK OF UTICA, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company will be payable at this office on and after 1st November proximo. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

CAPT. HERVEY'S LIBRARY.

"BIBLIOTHECA" EXTRAORDINARY.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, announce that they will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, the LIBRARY of JAS. B. HERVEY, Esq., Belleville, N. J., an UNRIVALED COLLECTION OF BOOKS, IN THE RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT BINDINGS. This, probably, is the most extraordinary and costly collection of books ever offered for sale in this country. The Library is small, (the Catalogue numbering between 500 and 600 lots,) but at a cost of more than $30,000, an average of more than $50 per lot. Catalogues, price 50 cents, may be had of the auctioneers. Books on exhibition day and evening.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Sales-room, No. 60 Liberty-st.

SALE BY ORDER OF SUPERIOR COURT.
T. J. BARR, ESQ., RECEIVER.
THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES
of the late firm of
MESSRS. A. BININGER & CO.,
by EDWARD SCHENCK, commencing on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, and continuing on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, FRIDAY, Nov. 4, and MONDAY, Nov. 7, on which day the sale will be exclusively of Madeira, at the old stand of Messrs. Bininger & Co., NOS. 92 AND 94 LIBERTY-ST.,
the entire stock of the choicest wines and liquors, consisting in part of
choice Madeiras, probably the finest lot in the country; old sherries, ports, brandies, rums, gins, Hungarian and French wines. Also, a fine lot of teas, together with all the desks, safes and other fixtures.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SPOKE AND WHEEL STOCK, AND SPOKE AND WHEEL MACHINERY, LUMBER, TIMBER, &c.—The undersigned will sell at the Works of the Elizabethtown Steam Manufacturing Company, Elizabethport, N. J., on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of spokes, hubs and wheel stock; also, all the machinery, (including 14 spoke lathes,) contained in said works; also, the stock of timber and lumber on the premises, office furniture, &c., the sloop *Ellen*, 90 tons, and the lumber scow, *Princeton*, 150 tons. All of the above can be inspected at the works at any time previous to the sale.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 222 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 143 East 14th-st., [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 38TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Terms, $100 per quarter, from
NOV. 22.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 152 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common sense management. Reopens Sept. 5. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,
No. 59 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. Number limited; primary department and gymnasium.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 29. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 65 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1630,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., reopened Sept. 19. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., prepares boys for college or for business. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 727 7th-av.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DR. SEETHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., Sept. 26.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French school, for Misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will be reopened Sept. 22.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,198 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 29.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only,) Broadway, corner 33d-st.—English, Classical, French, German, Primary.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, 22 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 124 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MISS WARREN'S French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL.—53 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,
NO. 59 4TH-AV.,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store,)

Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Eider Down, Plumes, Cretons, &c.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.

Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.

Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of
MELLEN & WILCOX.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT KING, MECHANICAL CHAIR-maker, No. 119 Mercer-st., New-York. Reclining, wheeling, extending, office and improved barbers' chairs, and all kinds classed as patent; supervised by M. W. King, many years in Broadway as M. W. King & Son.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYARD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, with private table, may be had at No. 6 East 23d-st., Madison-square.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 27TH-ST.—AN ELEgant suite of five connecting rooms on the second floor, with superior accommodations, will be rented to a select family of adults or party of gentlemen; private table if desired. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 3 East 22d-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house in 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family private; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, L. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET their entire second story, well furnished, with every convenience; private table; location very desirable; best reference given. Address HOMES, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, bed-room connecting, to rent without board to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location, East 18th-st. Address H., box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with two comfortably-furnished rooms, without board, on second floor, at a moderate rent. No. 131 Waverley-place, between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Double and single rooms, finely furnished, to let, with board; private table if desired; French cooking; table d'hote at 6½ P. M.

NO. 182 LEXINGTON-AV.—ONE PLEASant room, with board, in a private family for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlor floor, with private table, bath-room and closets connecting; Frenchman cook. Very reasonable if rented by the year.

THREE GENTLEMEN MAY BE ACcommodated with furnished rooms and board, in a private family, residing at No. 308 West 22d-st. References required.

NO. 20 WEST 39TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for two gentlemen, with board, fire and gas included, $20; also two single rooms, $10 per week.

ROOMS FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, with or without board, for families or single gentlemen, at No. 19 West 26th-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table only; highest references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with first-class board; family private; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 33 West 9th-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, bath, gas, &c., to let to gentleman, or gentleman and wife, at No. 68 East 4th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TWO SMALL PLEASANT rooms, or one large one, with good board, for gentleman and wife; location not above 20th-st., near 6th-av. or University-place cars; terms must be moderate. Address, giving location and terms, M., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A LARGE handsomely-furnished room, or room and bed-room, with closets, hot and cold water and grate fire; location above 20th-st., west side; will be permanent if suited; references exchanged. Address S. D., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND daughter, two rooms, with board, in private family, between 34th and 42d sts. and 2d and 4th avs.; French family preferred. Address, with particulars, N. B., Box No. 1,008 Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NEAR Fifth-avenue Hotel, 28 feet front, worth $60,000, can be bought for $50,000, if applied for immediately. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A NICE MEDIUM-SIZED THREE-story high-stoop brick house in West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for sale at a bargain. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, COMpletely furnished, in 20th-st., near Broadway, full size, can be had for $38,000; terms easy. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY—Forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts., by the two most safe, comfortable, picturesque and reliable lines; delightful suburban cottage house, modern built and fitted, roomy and in good order, suitable for Winter or Summer residence; eligible and healthy location; lot 100x280, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 2½ minutes from one station and 10 minutes from main depot; will sell at $15,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 225 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FLUSHING, L. I.; 20 minutes from 34th-st., a home; all the modern improvements; 3½ acres; house finished with hard woods and frescoed; greenhouse, carriage-house and out-buildings; fine lawn, garden and fruiteries; will sell at a sacrifice. Price $17,500; terms very easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County, N. Y.; superb in all its appointments. For full description inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, near Central Park; a first-class house in every particular, size, style and location; to applicants that are responsible it will be offered at a bargain, with lease from May, 1871; possession immediately. Apply at No. 897 8th-av.
WILBUR & BRANIGAN.

FURNISHED—ON HUDSON—HALF HOUR from City; superior house, with steam and gas; horse, carriage, sleigh, &c., if desired. Will be rented at a moderate price to a good family. GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

A MADISON-AV. FURNISHED HOUSE to let.—Brown stone; twenty-one rooms; furniture new and altogether desirable; possession immediately. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a cottage, most pleasantly situated and elegantly furnished throughout; will be rented very low to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to J. MATHEWS, Room No. 7, first floor, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIFTH house east 1st-av., in 123d-st., Harlem, until the 25th of April, 1871. Apply to W. F. PLATT, No. 68 Lexington-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AT NO. 8 UNION-SQUARE, A large hall, suitable for church, Sabbath-school or dancing school, or clubs, for Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

STABLE TO LET.—44TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.; terms easy. Apply at No. 437 5th-av., in the evening.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MEDIUM sized house, situated on 5th or Madison avs., and between 34th and 44th sts.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR adults for the Winter, a furnished or partly furnished moderate-sized house. Address, with location and terms, which must be moderate, CAREFUL, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Nov. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
now at her dock receiving cargo, will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, 29th October, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAGS AND PAPER LANTERNS
Of every variety and size. Lantern Sticks, Paper Balloons. Fire-works at Manufacturers' Prices.
J. E. GRUMBACH & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEWSMEN HAVE OR WILL GET THE November number *Phrenological Journal*, which is one of the best yet issued; price, 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON.—TO-MORROW.
STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST.
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce the re-appearance of
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
in TWO GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS,
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, 24TH OCTOBER, 1870.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26TH OCTOBER, at 8,
and
ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
on SATURDAY, the 29TH OCTOBER, at 1 P. M.
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto,
MLLE. MARIE KREBS, the distinguished pianist,
(her first appearance in America,)
SIGNORS BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS.
The GRAND OPERA ORCHESTRA, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor.......................SIGNOR BOSONI
Admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4.
Reserved seats to Matinee, $2 and $3.
Seats can now be secured at the Hall, also at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway.
Steinway's pianos are used at all the Nilsson Concerts.
THURSDAY, 27th October, Brooklyn Academy.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.......AUGUSTIN DALY
FIFTY TIMES
OF
MAN
AND
WIFE.
EVERY
NIGHT
THIS
WEEK
AND
SATURDAY
MATINEE.
*,*MAN AND WIFE will be acted but A FEW NIGHTS LONGER, and will be followed by the revival, in all its original perfectness, of the latest Parisian sensation,
FERNANDE.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss AGNES ETHEL and FANNY MORANT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS.
The best Pantomime ever yet produced.
PEALS OF LAUGHTER
AT
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
GEO. L. FOX AS CLOWN,
In which character he has no equal.
EVERYTHING NEW.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
FANNY
JANAUSCHEK,
And all the great star artists from New-York,
For three nights.
MONDAY, Oct. 24,
DEBORAH.
TUESDAY, Oct. 25,
MARY STUART.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26,
MACBETH.

JOSH BILLINGS.

The *World* says of JOSH BILLINGS, who made his debut before a New-York audience on Thursday night:

"The humorist whose quaint paragraphs have already made the name of JOSH BILLINGS familiar to the American people, appeared last night at Steinway Hall as a lecturer. There was a large audience, notwithstanding the night was inclement. The lecturer is a tall, gaunt, broad-shouldered man, with dark whiskers and an appalling mustache. He was received with laughter as he rose to begin his lecture. The humor of the lecture was most effective. The audience were kept in the laughing mood from first to last, and at intervals fairly screamed with enjoyment. The lecture, judged by the best evidences, was a very striking success."

JOSH repeats his lecture at STEINWAY HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING.

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the following places: French's Hotel; Jordens & Martens, No. 932 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co., Nos. 547 and 896 Broadway; J. L. Peters, No. 599 Broadway; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; Christern's, 14th-st. and University-place; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Carleton's, No. 1,122 Broadway; Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 33 Union-square; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; and at the door. Reserved seats, $1.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER
Is to give a course of
FIVE FRENCH READINGS,
at the HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
commencing Nov. 4.

Mr. Favarger will also give a short and sharp course of lessons, after his plan of simultaneous exercises for mastering FRENCH CONVERSATION, as pursued by the Conservatory of Paris.

For prospectus, or other particulars, Mr. FAVARGER can be addressed No. 8 East 9th-st., or seen till 1 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND FAIR of the ladies of St. Ann's Church. His Honor Mayor Hall will open the Fair on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24. Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. D. R. Lyddy, will act as a guard of honor. Concert by the Seventh Regiment Band every evening, under the direction of Mr. C. S. Grafulla. Printed programmes can be had at the Academy. General admission, 25 cents; season tickets for two weeks, 50 cents; admission to boxes, 50 cents extra.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE.
GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE,
NO. 303 BROADWAY.

Shippers are hereby notified that freights will be received for all points named in our tariff in
VIRGINIA,
ALABAMA,
TENNESSEE,
MISSISSIPPI,
GEORGIA,
ARKANSAS,
on and after SATURDAY, the 22d inst.

Passengers sent through via Baltimore, Norfolk and Lynchburg, south.
C. E. EVANS,
General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, †5:15, 5:45 and †6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, †5:15, 6 and †6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, ‡3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M. and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement,
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation; Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:45 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:45 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
UNDIMINISHED ENTHUSIASM.
Fifth week of the celebrated Parisian
OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
Offenbach's chef d'oeuvre,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
CELINE MONTALAND.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. LEA SILLY.
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS
Herve's popular sensation,
LE PETIT FAUST.
Mephisto..............................LEA SILLY
Marguerite....................CELINE MONTALAND
In rehearsal, Offenbach's popular operette,
LES BRIGANDS.

SEEBACH'S LAST AND FAREWELL WEEK IN NEW-YORK,
Prior to her departure for Philadelphia and the West.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY, Oct. 24, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
MARIE SEEBACH in her great role of ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
MATHILDE VENETA as the PRINCESS.
TUESDAY, Oct. 25, JANE EYRE.
SEEBACH, JANE EYRE; VENETA, SARAH REED.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 1 o'clock, SEEBACH'S FAREWELL MATINEE.
For the last time, MARY STUART.
THURSDAY, benefit of Mme. MARIE SEEBACH.
For the last time, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
THE LAST TWO REPRESENTATIONS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
ELEVENTH WEEK.
SEVENTY-FIRST TO SEVENTY-SEVENTH TIME.
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST SIX NIGHTS
of Mr. Alberry's new comedy, entitled
THE TWO ROSES,
which must be withdrawn, in consequence of numerous
REVIVALS,
and of the production of
NOVELTIES.
Coleman's comedy of JOHN BULL is in active preparation. Burnett's comedy, THE SERIOUS FAMILY, is also in rehearsal, and will be shortly presented. Due notice will be given of the repetition of
THE RIVALS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..Director.
Brilliant and Enthusiastic Opening Success.
First appearance of
DON LEONTI,
Le Gymnasiarque I. Aerien.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AT 2½.
Grand Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Expositions, Physical Exploits.
All the Great Riders—Bareback and Somersault, Thoroughly-Trained and Sagacious Horses, Ponies, Dogs and Mules, completing a Superb Exhibition of Equine Intelligence.
Supreme Excellence in every Appointment. New and Gorgeous Costumes, Properties, Rich Paraphernalia, &c. New, Startling and Pleasing Attractions are in active preparation.
Dress-circle, 50c.; children under ten, half-price. Reserved seats, 75c.; children under ten, 50c.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE—720 Broadw'y
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY Matinee at 2,
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH,
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE,
and the immensely successful burlesque of
SOMNAMBULA.
MONDAY, Oct. 31, Mr. HARRY BECKETT.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURES,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
JEALOUS LITTLE MRS. WILLIAMS,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 27, 1870.
CHARLES DICKENS,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 1.
YOUNG AMERICA IN HIS SUMMER VACATION, MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 7.
Tickets for three lectures, with reserved seat, $1 50.
May be had at all the theatre ticket-offices.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
MONDAY, OCT. 24, TROUBADOUR.
Reserved seats at the box-office.

MUSICAL.

NEW STYLES MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, with improvements patented June and August, 1870. Prices reduced this month. Organs to rent. Ware-rooms, No. 596 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A YOUNG LADY OF UNQUESTIONED vocal ability, owing to force of circumstances would like to take a few pupils at very moderate charges. Address VOCAL CULTURE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes every day and evening; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, corner of State and Court sts., entered on State-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 229 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAS. FISK, JR., President.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE
LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the accommodation train for Philadelphia. JESSE HOYT at 4 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River. Philadelphia freight received to 5 P. M. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare, 75 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat META will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE LOST STEAMERS.

Further Particulars of the Wreck of the Cambria.

Account of Her Loss by the Surviving Passenger.

THE SCENE OF THE WRECK.

Steamers Dispatched to Look for the Missing Boats.

Terrible Effects of the Gale on the Atlantic Coast.

NO TRACE OF THE MARIPOSA

The office of the agents of the Anchor line of steam-ships, to which the steamer *Cambria* belonged, was thronged all day yesterday by relatives and friends of those who had taken passage in her, and many heart-rending scenes were witnessed. The tidings communicated to the anxious inquirers were more satisfactory than those which the agents were able to give on Friday afternoon, and hopes were entertained that the disaster might not be so overwhelming as was first feared. The details of the marine catastrophe which were received showed that four boats were launched, and it was fondly hoped that, out of the three not yet heard from, a large proportion of the passengers and crew might be fortunate enough to reach land, or be picked up. The boats were represented to be the best English life-craft, and large enough to carry all the lives on board the steam-ship. The disaster occurred so near land that it is thought possible that some of the occupants of the boats have escaped from a watery grave. The place where the boat, containing McGARTLAND, was picked up, is but fifteen miles from the island on which the *Cambria* was wrecked, and the Island of Innistrahull is prominent enough to be a beacon of refuge for the remaining boats, which must have floated after McGARTLAND parted company with them. Considering all the circumstances of the wreck, it is thought highly probable that the majority of those on board have been saved, although a Londonderry dispatch, dated yesterday, says that "a careful examination of the coasts and waters for miles around the scene of the *Cambria* disaster, by steamers, fails to discover any traces of the missing boats."

INNISTRAHULL.

Innistrahull, the scene of the disaster, is opposite the most northerly point of Ireland, and is a small island on which there is a light-house and a few huts, occupied by fishermen. The point is a prominent one on the charts of steamers, and is familiar to navigators. From Innistrahull to Greenock, Scotland, is 135 miles, and to Cape Race is 1,772 miles. The nearest point to the shore at Ballykillen, or Malin Head, is less than ten miles, and to Invissowen Head, where GARTLAND was picked up, is fifteen miles. The steamers of the Anchor line pass between Innistrahull and the mainland, and proceed to Moville on the Lough Foyle, to land passengers destined for Ireland. The lighthouse on Innistrahull is a large one, and it is somewhat singular that an accident should have occurred at this point, as hurricanes are not usually prevalent at this season on that coast. The rock on which the *Cambria* must have struck is about seven miles from Innistrahuld, and is visible at low water. There is no warning placed on the rock to indicate danger, though the British Admiralty, it is said, has been repeatedly informed of the character of the rock.

THE SAILOR'S STORY.

The following dispatch was received yesterday from HANDYSIDE & HENDERSON, the agents of the line in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Oct. 22.

JOHN McGARTLAND, the steerage passenger, picked up from one of the *Cambria's* boats off Invissowen Head, yesterday, reports that the *Cambria*, during a severe hurricane on Wednesday night, struck the rocks off Innistrahull, filling and sinking immediately. Her passengers and crew embarked in four boats. The one containing GARTLAND, fourteen men and one woman, was upset, he alone surviving. No intelligence of the other boats is yet received.

As the course of the vessel was inside the island, she must have been in the channel between the two shores, which would increase the chances of safety for the persons on board. It is not probable that she filled and sunk immediately, as mentioned in the dispatch. The *Cambria* was a stanch-built steamer, appears to have been perfect in every respect even to the time when she struck, and had sustained no damage up to that moment as far as is known. She couldnot have sunk "immediately," for time was given in which to launch four boats out of the six she had on board and fill them. Each of the boats was capable of carrying from thirty to forty occupants. The one in which McGARTLAND took passage contained only sixteen persons. It is more than probable that this particular boat was launched in haste, and that it was swamped by the high sea, throwing overboard all but McGARTLAND and the girl, who subsequently died from exposure or was killed by accident. The former was undoubtedly in no condition, when he left the scene of disaster, to determine accurately what became of the remaining boats, and he, in all probability, made his way as best he could. The following is his statement as telegraphed yesterday:

"The voyage from New-York was generally fortunate, notwithstanding unpleasant weather prevailed most of the time, until the night of Wednesday, Oct. 19, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The *Cambria* was then under sail, and steaming rapidly, when suddenly, as all was apparently going well, she struck on Innistrahull Island, a small rocky island ten miles west of Donegal and thirty west of Londonderry. The vessel instantly began to fill through the large holes stove in the bottom, and the fires were soon extinguished. It became evident that the steamer was hopelessly lost, and the efforts were therefore directed to save the lives of the passengers, who were massed upon deck. Four boats, crowded with passengers, were launched and put off from the sinking steamer. McGARTLAND entered one of these, and he saw no more of the ships or the other boats. The weather was very heavy, and he thinks there is no doubt all the boats were swamped, and that he is the only survivor. Almost instantly upon getting into the boat it capsized, and he lost consciousness. Upon reviving, he found himself in the sea, but, grasping the gunwale of the boat, which had righted, he succeeded in getting in the boat a second time, and found therein the dead body of a lady dressed in black silk. McGARTLAND was tossed about many hours when he was picked up by the *Enterprise*, Capt. GILLESPIE, who cruised about the scene of the disaster for a long time in the hope of saving life and property. McGARTLAND says that almost at the very time of the disaster, the passengers and crew were congratulating themselves on a tempestuous voyage nearly finished, and rejoicing in the fact that in one short hour more they would land at Moville. They were certainly 180 souls on board, and perhaps more.

A later dispatch, dated *Friday*, from Londonderry, says:

"Vessels just returning from the scene of the *Cambria* disaster in the North Channel, report that they discovered only a lot of [illegible] small boats which put out from the *Cambria* when she struck. Hope for their safety has now been entirely abandoned, but McGARTLAND reports that a wind little short of a hurricane prevailed at the time, which it would be miraculous for such small crafts to weather."

NEAREST POINT FOR RELIEF.

The nearest point from which relief can be sent, in the form of steamers, is Londonderry. Small steamers are available here, and the distance is so short—not more than 100 miles—that if they were promptly dispatched, as doubtless they would be, they could reach the scene of the disaster in a few hours after the news was received, and find some of the survivors who were cast ashore, or were still floating about in boats in the channel.

CAPTAIN CARNAGHAN.

The Captain, GEORGE CARNAGHAN, was an able and trustworthy seaman, who has been in the service of Messrs. HENDERSON BROS. many years, and has had command of ocean steamers belonging to their line over six years. The daring intrepidity of Capt. CARNAGHAN has been proved on more than one occasion, especially so in the case of this same ship on a former voyage across the Atlantic, when the propeller having become loose and endangering greatly the safety of the ship, he was lowered into the sea, and with chains he so secured the propeller as to enable him to sail her safely into port. On the very day Capt. CARNAGHAN sailed the *Cambria* out of the port of New-York he received a handsome testimonial of silver plate from the passengers and friends who had sailed with him on former voyages, among whom was a Captain of one of the Pacific Mail Company's steam-ships.

Prominent among the passengers was Gen. DAVIS and family, of Chicago; Col. HAYDEN and family, of New-York; Miss STEERS, a young lady in business in New-York, who has passed over the Atlantic thirteen times by the Anchor line of steam-ships.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STEAMER.

This ship was built last year in Port Glasgow, by ROBERT DUNCAN & CO. She was 324½ feet long, 35 feet broad, and 22 feet depth of hold. She had two engines, of 750 combined horsepower, built by the Finnieston Steam-ship Works, at Glasgow. Her tonnage was 2,140 tons, British. She was built of iron; was bark-rigged, with three masts, and had two decks and a poop. She was valued at £55,000 sterling, and was only partially insured, her owners taking part of the risk themselves.

Her cargo consisted of wheat, flour and cotton, and the following is a list of the principal shippers:

Thomas Richardson, wheat.
Montgomery Bros., wheat and clover-seed.
John Brown & Co., flour.
Classon & Co., cotton.
Taylor, Anderson & Co., cheese.
G. W. Scott, flour.
Singer Manufacturing Company, machines.
A. Baxter & Co., flour.
Logan & Preston, fish-oil.
William Fleming, flour.
A. P. & B. Livermore, flour.
A. T. Stewart & Co., merchandise.
Acker & Co., apples.
Thomas H. Stevens, cheese.
William Miller, cheese.
Geo. Partridge & Co., wheat and flour.
Pressbrick & Co., cotton.
John Morill & Co., flour.
Dutton & Townsend, staves.

The *Cambria* is the third ship lost by the Anchor line, the two steamers previously lost being the *United Kingdom*, which was never heard from, and the *Hibernian*, lost off the coast of Derry, Ireland. The following are the names of the principal officers of the *Cambria*: First officer, EDWARD JOHNSON; First Engineer, ALEXANDER SINCLAIR; Doctor, J. W. FLEMINGTON, and Purser, WILLIAM BROWN.

THE LATEST NEWS.

GREENOCK, Oct. 22.—Capt. CHENNOWITH, of the steamer *Ross*, which arrived at this port today, reports having passed through much wrecked matter off the northern coast of Ireland. Among the *débris* wer portions of the cargo of the *Cambria* and agments of her small boats.

THE LOSS OF THE CONTINENTAL

The Steamer Founders at Sea—Eight Lives, and the Treasure and Mails Lost—Sufferings of the Survivors.

The telegraph has briefly reported, in dispatches from San Francisco, the loss of the North Pacific Transportation Company's steamer *Continental*, Capt. C. C. DALL. Special telegrams to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, under date of San Diego, Oct. 14, give the subjoined details of the calamity:

The steamer *Colorado*, from Panama, arrived in port this morning, having on board the surviving passengers of the ill-fated steamer *Continental*. From Mr. HITE, the purser, we get the following account: The steamer *Continental* was on her return trip, with a full complement of passengers and $140,000 in treasure, 700 tons of salt, and a large amount of mail. On the 28th of September she encountered a severe gale in the gulf, in which the vessel sprung a leak. The pumps were kept continuously at work, but the water gained. The passengers and crew bailed without remittance for twelve hours, but all to no avail. At 9 o'clock in the morning of the 30th, the water had reached the furnace and put out the fires. All hopes of saving the vessel were now abandoned. Being only thirty miles off Cape St. Lucas, six boats were immediately lowered, received their complement of passengers and crew and shoved off rapidly. Seven passengers and the second cook, through fear, refused to leave and went down with the ship. Two of the boats arrived at Cape St. Lucas on the evening of the 30th. Next morning the third boat landed eighteen miles above; the fourth and fifth landed forty-three miles above, late that night. The 1st of October, the sixth boat, in charge of the first officer, landed in Cape St. Lucas.

The following is a list of those who were lost: MANUEL RUBIO, of Mazatlan; JOSE MONOS, of San Louis Obispo; J. B. LYTTLE, Mr. MARTINEZ and three Mexicans, whose names are unknown.

The *Colorado* put into San Diego—an unusual circumstance for a Panama steamer—to land troops and passengers. Lieut. J. LAWSON, commanding the detachment of troops, gives the following account of the loss of the *Continental*:

"On the night of the 9th, the steamer *Constitution* signaled us and notified us of the loss of the *Continental*, and the passengers being at Cape St. Lucas. We arrived at Cape St. Lucas on the 10th, and commenced taking the wrecked passengers, eighty all told, on board the steamer *Colorado*. All were in a very destitute condition, none of the passengers or crew having saved anything save what was on their persons. The *Continental* left Mazatlan on her return trip to San Francisco on the 27th. On the same night, while crossing the Gulf of California, she encountered a severe gale. For some time it blew a perfect hurricane, the wind coming from every quarter of the compass. The ship labored heavily in the heavy-chopped sea and several leaks were sprung. For a time the steam-pumps kept even, but the coal-boxes parted, letting the coal loose, which, getting into the pumps, effectually closed them. The passengers and crew commenced bailing and throwing the cargo of salt, which was in bulk, and hides, &c., into the sea. They worked incessantly for twelve hours, but were unable to keep the water from rising in the hold. Until the fires were extinguished, strong hopes were entertained of saving the vessel. The scene now was said to have been one of the wildest excitement. Men threw their gold into the ocean, and, in despair, cried to heaven for aid. Very few ladies were among the passengers. Life preservers were used, in which they jumped into the small boats. Orders were given to take the boats during the night of the 29th, and they remained in close proximity to the steamer till 9 o'clock A. M. of the 30th, when they left her to her fate. It is supposed she went down on the night of the 30th. On the morning of the 1st no sign of the vessel was discernible. Don RUBICON, one of the wealthiest citizens of Masatlan, and his daughter were among the passengers. The daughter was safely put in one of the boats, and she prayed her father to join her; but he persistently refused to leave the ship. Those on board appear to have clung to the ship with mad desperation amounting to frenzy. The stewardess was among those who remained on the ship. A Mexican lady with two children could not be induced to join the boats; a Mexican boy took the two children and jumped overboard, and reached the boat with both his charges safe. The provisions were put into the boats. One sardine each and a little apple jelly was all that any of them had during the time they remained in the boats. The *Ossipee* picked up three men who were found floating on a raft in the vicinity of the wreck. Seven persons perished on the steamer, and one man was crushed between the small boat and the side of the steamer. Of the six boats, only three of them landed at St. Lucas, the three others were driven up the coast, two of them forty-three miles north of the Cape; from where they had to make their way over the burning sands without a drop of water to Cape St. Lucas, at which place one Mr. RICHARDS slaughtered some cattle and furnished other kinds of provisions with a liberal hand. At every place the sufferers were kindly cared for. Dr. S. WOODBRIDE, of San Francisco, attended and nursed those who were in feeble health. Blame is attached to Capt. DALL for deserting the ship during the night. The carpenter makes the assertion that the [illegible] of the ship were [illegible] and unsafe, and [illegible] to go to pieces. Great credit is given the officers and [illegible] of the *Ossipee*, who divided their clothing [illegible] sufferers for the relief of [illegible]

The *Bulletin* says the *Continental* was considered by its owners a stanch vessel. She was built in Philadelphia in 1862, measuring 1,[illegible] tons [illegible] excellent service as a transport, gaining considerable reputation for stanchness and rapidity. More recently the public acquired familiarity with the *Continental* by her arrival in San Francisco from New-York, with the Mercer party of girls. The vessel was purchased by HOLLADAY, and has been employed in the coast trade for several years. In 1868 she was rated No. 1½, and some two months since was examined by the Inspector of Hulls and pronounced seaworthy. The *Continental* was uninsured.

OTHER DISASTERS.

Total Loss of the Iron Ship [illegible], from Calcutta, for New-York.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The iron ship [illegible], Capt. WALKER, which left Calcutta on the 1st of July last for New-York, with a general cargo and £80,000 sterling, foundered on a sunken rock in [illegible] Bay, on the [illegible] of September. No further particulars have been received.

The Steamer Mariposa [illegible] of the General Sedgwick.

No late news has been received by the agents of the steam-ship *Mariposa*, Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., in relation to this vessel, and they state that they do not expect to hear anything except from possible survivors. She left New-Orleans on the 5th inst., and should have arrived here on the 12th.

The *Mariposa* was built in 1864 by W. H. WEBB, and was commanded by Capt. WILLETS. She carried no passengers on account of the yellow fever, which would require her to be detained at Quarantine on her arrival at this port. Her crew consisted of thirty-five men, and her cargo of 1,672 bales of cotton and a considerable quantity of hides and flour, valued altogether at about $160,000.

The *General Sedgwick*, of the Texas line, has reached this port uninjured, and with all on board safe and well. Her captain reports that on account of the gales he was obliged to "heave to" for eight hours. That she was lost, her agents have all along refused to believe.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

CHARLES DICKENS, in his twenty-four works, introduced us to 1,425 personages.

"The Austrian War-office, after learning the capture of NAPOLEON, suspended the purchase of horses." Where is the connection between the two facts?

The new Constituent Assembly of France will consist of 753 members. It will meet at Tours; Paris, of course, being out of the question.

Strasbourg was taken by France on the 28th of September, 1681, and retaken by Germany on the 28th of September, 1870.

The organizers of the barricades in Paris, among other means of defense, have prepared petroleum pumps.

England and Holland have just concluded a treaty, the object of which is to allow the engagement of free workmen in British India for the Dutch colony of Surinam.

Does cruelty cease to be cruelty when it has become customary? The Nottingham magistrates have answered this question in the affirmative, and have pronounced that cutting off a dog's ears is so common a practice that a nominal fine sufficiently meets the case. Habitual wife-beaters will please take notice.

With regard to the burning of Bazeilles, the *Opinion Nationale* states that the parish clergyman put himself at the head of the women and girls to fight against the Germans. The wife of the village blacksmith is said to have killed five of the enemy with her own hand.

In the Avenue de l'Imperatrice a day or two ago a large crowd was gazing at the Fort of Mont Valerien. This fort is the favorite of the Parisians. "If I were near enough," said a girl, "I would kiss it." "Let me carry your kiss to it," replied a Mobile; and the pair embraced, amid the cheers of the people round them.

Says the *Court Journal*: "Running the Prussian blockade of Paris (it can hardly be called a siege) has tempted Yankee speculators, and it is said that one individual has succeeded in getting into Paris, by some means, some £60,000 worth of very needed supplies, and has not, by any means, done as yet."

The Berlin tailors are very busy at present at the expense of the French Government. The French prisoners were so ill-clad it would have been indecent to leave them in their rags. Their torn uniforms were, therefore, ordered to be mended, or replaced by new ones—an unexpected windfall for the Berlin military tailors.

A novel and an amusing plea was set up by a man who was charged at Clerkenwell Police Court, on Wednesday, with stealing a live sheep. The fact was, he found the animal in one of the alleys in such a state, that he had put an end to its sufferings and disposed of the carcass solely from feelings of humanity and kindness.

On a recent occasion a gentleman was being ferried across a loch in the Highlands, when he noticed a small earthenware jar, labelled "Day and Martin's blacking," hanging in the stern of the boat. Being curious to know the use of the blacking in such a place, he asked one of the ferrymen, who told him it was not blacking, but holy water for sprinkling on the sea in case of a storm.

Ass-tonishing—The man who ill-treats his donkey is evidently not fond of his (s)moke.

The "arithmetic-man" of a certain Dublin paper appears to be fashioned after some American model. Since the commencement of hostilities he has already succeeded in killing two millions and a half of Germans.

At a wedding in London, the Vicar, at the conjunction of the hands of the bride and bridegroom, slowly wound the end of his stole round them as a symbol. Pleasant—for the Vicar. The only symbolic part of the proceeding, however, is in the name of the garment.

When a rich English heiress elopes, a reward of $250 is offered as an evidence of her intrinsic worth. A larger amount than that has been often given for the recovery of a lost dog. In the case in question the lady was aged "sweet sixteen," and was, besides, the niece of an M. P. Having placed her affections on a "wine and spirit merchant," she was very appropriately "spirited" away.

English mothers appear to have very ill-defined notions as to the right of property and control which they possess in their children. For example, lately a case came before the Bow-street Magistrate of a married woman, named ELLEN PILES, who was charged with ill-treating her son, a child two years of age. A gentleman said he saw the woman deliberately take up the child and pitch it on to the pavement. Its head narrowly escaped coming in contact with a brick wall. Then, and now before the Magistrate, Mrs. PILES asserted her right to do what she pleased with her own child. She assured the Magistrate that he was "a perfect little Turk," and could run "like a little lamp-lighter," and the enlightened Magistrate and administrator of that justice which hanged MARGARET WATERS, only fined the mother about 30s. and gave her "a Magisterial scolding." *O tempora; O mores.*

Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "In the event of the siege of Paris being prolonged until provisions grow scarce, it may be worth while for the friends of the besieged to consider whether food could not be dropped from balloons by means of parachutes into the city. We are credibly informed that in the latter part of last century M. BLANCHARD, the aeronaut, when ascending from Strasbourg, dropped a dog connected with a parachute from the height of 6,000 feet. Unfortunately, however, a whirlwind interrupted its descent, and the faithful animal was carried above the clouds. M. BLANCHARD afterward met the dog in the sky, who, recognizing his master, *began to bark*; but just as M. BLANCHARD was going to seize him, another whirlwind suddenly carried the parachute beyond his reach, and the dog disappeared in the heavens. Let us hope he found a refuge ultimately in Sirius."

Suicide by an Insane German.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 1,347 Third-avenue, on the body of PAUL SALZMANN, a German, aged sixty-two years, who committed suicide by shooting himself at the restaurant of his brother-in-law. The evidence showed that deceased had frequently betrayed symptoms of insanity. His sister, Mrs. MATILDA [illegible], testified that he had acted in a singular manner for nearly two weeks past, and that he had often expressed a desire to end his life. On Friday evening SALZMANN came into the saloon and walked behind the bar. He deliberately took down a pistol loaded with slugs, and then shot himself in the mouth, causing instant death.

RUSKIN ON THE WAR.

Its Causes and Lessons—An Apology for the Writer's Nationality.

Mr. RUSKIN, in a letter addressed to the *London Telegraph*, replies to friends who have asked him why he does not say something about the war: "In the first place, I know that the just fates will regard no intercession, either for human life or chinaware, until their will has been accomplished upon all of us. In the second, I know also that the German Armies will spare what they can, and think they ought, without taking advice of me. In the third, I have said long ago—no one listening—the best I had to say on these matters." However, Mr. RUSKIN asks the editor of the *Telegraph* to reprint an extract embodying his views of modern war from "The Crown of Wild Olive," and promises to say something more on the morrow. On Oct. 8, he thus redeems his promise: As I am always blamed if I approach my subject on any but its picturesque side, it is well for me that in today's *Times* I find it announced that at Strasbourg the Picture-gallery—with the pictures in it!—the Library—with the books in it!—and the theatre, with certainly 200 persons in it, have been burnt to the ground under an auxiliary cannonade, the flames at night being "a tempting target." It is true that, in your columns, I find the consolatory news that the Parisians are repairing these losses by casting a bronze Strasbourg; but if, as a poor art professor, I may venture an opinion, I would fain suggest to them that if their own picture gallery, with the pictures and bits of marble in it—Venus of Melos and the like—and their own Library—Royal, Imperiale, Nationale, or whatever they now call call it—should presently become tempting targets also by the light of their own flames, the casting of a bronze Paris, in even the most imposing of attitudes, will scarcely redeem their loss, were it but to the admiring eyes of Paris herself. There is yet another letter in the *Times*, of more importance than the one from Strasbourg. It is headed "The Difficulties of Neutrality," dated Bonn, and anticipates part of what I was going to say; for the rest, the lessons of the war, as I read them, are briefly these:

CAUSE OF THE WAR.

As to its cause, neither the French nation nor their Emperor brought on war by any present will of their own. Neither of them were capable of a will at all—far less of executing it. The nation has since declared, by submission, with acclaim, to a change of Government, which for the time renders all political treaty with it practically impossible, that during the last twenty years it has been deceived or subdued into obedience to a man for whom it had no respect, and who had no hereditary claim to the throne. What "will" or responsibility of action can be expected from a nation which confesses this of itself? On the other hand, the Emperor, be his motives never so selfish, could only have hoped to save his dynasty by compliance with the passions of a populace which he knew would overthrow it in the first hour of their mortification. It is in these vain passions and the falsehoods on which they have fed that we must look for the deep roots of all this misery. Since the days of the First Empire no cottage in France has been without its Napoleonic picture and legend, fostering one and the same faith in the heart of every peasant boy, that there is no glory but in battle; and since the founding of the Second Empire no street of any city has risen into its foolish magnificence without collateral proclamation that there was no pleasure but in vice.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

Then, secondly, for the actual question of the war: It is a simple and testing struggle between pure Republicanism on the one side, expressed in the most exquisite, finished and exemplary anarchy yet achieved under—earth—and one of the truest Monarchies and schools of honor and obedience yet organized under heaven. And the secret of its strength, we have to note, is essentially pacific; for all the wars of the Great FRIEDRICH would have passed away resultless—as great wars usually do—had it not been for this pregnant fact at the end of them: "All his artillery-horses are parted into plow-teams, and given to those who otherwise can get none." (Carlyle, vol. vi., first edition, p. 350)—that twenty-first book on the repair of Prussia being of extant literature the most important piece for us to read and digest in these days of "raising the poor without gifts"—never asking who first let them fall—and of turning workmen out of dockyards, without any consciousness that of all the stores in the yard the men were exactly the most precious. You expressed, in your article on the loss of the *Captain*, a feeling common, I suppose, for once, to all of us, that the principal loss was not the iron of the ship, but the five hundred men in her. Perhaps, had she been of gold instead of iron plate, public mourning might have inclined itself to the side of the metal. But how if the whole British public should be itself at this instant afloat in a captainless *Captain*, built of somewhat dirty yet substantial gold, and in extremest peril of turning bottom upward? Which will be the end, indeed, unless the said public quickly perceive that their hope must be, not in docks nor ships, but in men. They, and they only, are our guarantee for territory. Prussia herself seems as simple as the rest of us in her talk of "guarantees." Alsace and Lorraine, if dishonestly come by, may be honestly retaken; but if for "guarantee," why these only? Why not Burgundy and Anjou—Auvergne and the Limousin? Let France lose what she may, if she can but find a Charles and Roland among her children, she will recover her empire, though she had been beaten back to the Brêche; and if she find them not, Germany has all the guarantee she needs in her own fame and her own right hand.

PRUSSIA CAUTIONED.

Let her look to it now, that her fame be not sullied. She is pressing her victory too far—dangerously far, as uselessly. The Nemesis of battle may, indeed, be near her; greater glory she cannot win by the taking of Paris, nor the overrunning of provinces—she only prolongs suffering, redoubles death, extends loss, incalculable and irremediable. But let her now give unconditional armistice, and offer terms that France can accept with honor, and she will bear such rank among the nations as never yet shone on Christian history.

ENGLAND'S DUTY.

For us, we ought to help France now, if we did anything; but of course there remains for us only neutrality—selling of coke and silence, (if we have grace enough left to keep it.) I have only broken mine to say that I am ashamed to speak, as being one of a nation regardless of its honor alike in trade and policy: poor, yet not careful to keep even the treasure of probity—and rich, without being able to afford itself the luxury of courage. I am, Sir, your faithful servant.

OCT. 7. J. RUSKIN.

The Taylor Will Case.

During last week the will of JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased, now on file in the Surrogate's office, in this City, has been subjected to various critical examinations, at the request of the parties engaged in contesting the instrument. Yesterday it was examined with a powerful magnifying glass by Mr. SOUTHWORTH, an expert from Boston. The object is to detect, if possible, any irregularities which may appear on the face of the paper.

Immigration.

The following shows the number of arrivals of alien passengers at Castle Garden during the past week:

Oct. 16, steamer Missouri, Havana	16
Oct. 17, steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool	1,124
Oct. 17, steamer Italy, Liverpool	634
Oct. 18, steamer Silesia, Hamburg	640
Oct. 18, steamer Manhattan, Liverpool	445
Oct. 18, steamer Cuba, Liverpool	223
Oct. 18, bark Palace, Belize, Hond.	8
Oct. 18, schooner Atlantic, Windsor	5
Oct. 19, steamer Periere, Havre	136
Oct. 19, ship Andy Johnson, Callao	1
Oct. 20, steamer South America, Rio Janeiro	25
Oct. 21, steamer Australia, Glasgow	586
Oct. 22, steamer Rhine, Bremen	792
Total	4,735

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday Mr. A. R. WETMORE, President of the Juvenile Asylum Association, accompanied by several City missionaries and a number of friends, paid the annual visit to the Asylum on Washington Heights, and looked through the Institution, with which they were greatly satisfied. There are 600 children in the Asylum, who entertained their visitors, Friday, with songs, recitations and original speeches. They were in turn entertained by addresses delivered by Rev. R. Parker, Rev. Mr. Hatt, Rev. Mr. Ruston, Rev. Mr. Betken and others. The party returned to the City in the afternoon, highly gratified with what they had seen and heard.

With a view to breaking down the ice monopolies of this City, by whom we suffered so much during the past Summer, a number of gentlemen have just organized a new company, to be known as "The People's Ice Company," with an office at the corner of Broadway and Ninth-street. The capital stock amounts to $500,000. The following are the names of the officers: J. W. TAYLOR, President; J. E. Thompson, Vice-President; W. L. Sieghartner, Treasurer; James Everdell, Charles Loomis, Aug. D. White, J. Vonhoen, Charles Lower, Washington Lewis, Herman Henry, Directors; E. Harvey Wadge, managing director; Miss Midy Morgan, Secretary; L. Courchet, Auditor.

At 5:20 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the five-story brick building, No. 100 Centre-street, owned by M. WOOLFF, who sustained a loss of $2,000. The following losses were also sustained by tenants: Basement, ROBERT McARTNEY, carpenter, $100; insured. First floor, HANNAH [illegible], stoves, $300; insured for $[illegible]. Second and fourth floors, JOHN [illegible], paper-box factory, $2,000; insured for $3,000 in the Hope, of Rhode Island, and Albany City. Third floor, FREDERICK [illegible], billiard-table factory, $4,000; no insurance. Fifth floor, CHAS. [illegible], show-card framer, $150. The flames are believed to have been started by an incendiary.

A Grand Jury will be impaneled at the United States Circuit Court, on Monday, before Judge BENEDICT, for the purpose of finding indictments against election "repeaters," under the new Congressional law. Among those summoned to serve on it are WM. B. ASTOR, R. L. STEWART, the prominent sugar merchant, JACKSON J. SCHULTZ, President of the Union League Club, WM. STEINWAY, A. T. STEWART, and other well-known citizens.

The Society of the New-England Congregational Church will occupy the commodious edifice corner Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street for the first time today. The pastor elect, Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, will preach. Under the leadership of Mr. RICHARDSON, the Society found their numbers so rapidly increasing as to necessitate the change they are about to make.

On Tuesday, Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16, A. F. and A. M., of this City, visited Corinthian Lodge, No. 368, of Philadelphia, taking a special car on the New-Jersey Railroad, and after having a delightful reception, returned next day. The Master, R. W. E. E. THORNE, District Deputy G. M. of the First Masonic District, had the matter in charge. R. W. JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary, was one of the guests of P. of O.

JULIA WARD HOWE, of Boston, is to speak in this City, on Tuesday evening next, at Association Hall, upon "Woman's Direct Intervention in the Pacification of the World." The meeting is to be preliminary to the calling of a "World's Peace Congress of Women," to be held either in this City or in London.

The officers of the Fourth National Bank stated that the suspension of Mr. CONOVER, the paying teller of that institution, would terminate on the 1st of January next. They also state that his accounts have been found correct in every particular, and they consider him an excellent and efficient bank officer in whom they have had every confidence.

A row occurred, last night, in Mott-street, near Police Head-quarters, when MICHAEL FARREL was severely clubbed by Officer DYRUFF for assaulting him.

ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, of Jersey City, was assaulted in West Broadway and stabbed in the back last night by JOHN PURCELL, an unknown colored man. PURCELL was arrested.

Yesterday afternoon, ALFRED W. THORN, aged three years, was run over and instantly killed by a truck in Third-avenue. The remains were removed to the residence of the parents, at No. 1,322 Third-avenue, and the driver, JOHN FAULKNER, of No. 240 East Eighty-first-street, was arrested.

TAOMAS FITZGIBBONS, of No. 338 East Twenty-sixth-street, was run over by a truck in Broadway, yesterday, and had one of his thighs fractured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Late last evening, as WILLIAM LINNEY, of Seventy-second-street and Fifth-avenue, was walking on the Harlem Railroad track in Fourth-avenue, near Sixtieth-street, he was overtaken and knocked down by a train. When picked up it was found that the man had sustained a fracture of the skull and both legs. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association promises to be an interesting one to-morrow evening. There will be an address by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and Rev. Canon HOARE, of London, has also been invited to be present.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe by the *City of Brooklyn*, yesterday, were Thomas Hughes, M. P., Mr. Rawlins, Countess de Balignac, Count Mitkiernichs, Rev. J. C. Gray, of Philadelphia, J. W. Clark, of Chicago, W. B. Chatfield, and Miss Lizzie Willmore.

WILLIAM H. SMITH and PATRICK N. BEDFORD, petitioners in bankruptcy, were discharged during last week by order of Judge BLATCHFORD. Insolvent petitions were entered by E. AIKEN, LLOYD D. PURSE and JACOB SCHAFER.

The sudden death of Mr. ALBERT KARL, of No. 100 Prince-street, was reported yesterday, and it was rumored that he had probably been poisoned. A post-mortem examination will be made by order of Coroner ROLLINS. The deceased kept a lager-beer saloon.

The usual weekly musical entertainment will take place at Mount Morris-square, to-morrow afternoon, under the auspices of the Board of Public Parks.

The Receiver of Taxes reports that during the five days ending on Friday night, $2,789,261 84 were received for the City and county account.

The last weekly report of Fire Marshal McSPEDON shows eighteen fires, with a loss of $15,380 and $148,800 insurance. The fires are classified as to causes.

The Free Labor Bureau of Clinton-place procured situations for 74 males and 704 females during last week.

The driver of a Broadway omnibus was arrested, yesterday, for having run into SOLOMON ADLER, a merchant, of Milwaukee, Wis.

MARY ELIZABETH SCALLEN, a child, died yesterday, at No. 394 Cherry-street, from scalds accidentally sustained by a bowl of hot soup being upset over her.

The body of a dead child was found in the street, yesterday, by the Twentieth Ward Police.

The vital statistics for the past week show 43 still births, 307 births, 153 marriages, and 473 deaths.

During the past week the Police made 1,741 arrests.

BROOKLYN.

In the Surrogate's Court, during the past week, the following wills were proved. Rebecca Stillwell, of the town of Gravesend; Almira B. Wilson, Joseph Gavin, Ex-Alderman Charles Franks, Francis McNeeley, late Keeper of the Penitentiary; John O. Hard, Wm. Henser, Catherine Ann Bohn and Ellen M. Hascall, of this city. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons: Almira B. Wilson, Wm. Cunningham, Simon Bergen, Sarah Dunn, John Burgher, Daniel Porters, Mary M. Gatfield and Susan Jane Keveney, all of this city. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Charles Wilson were granted to Maria Pentacost, his mother; of Remsen Rushmore, Charles T. Rushmore and Stuart H. Rushmore, to John D. Rushmore, all of this city.

A mass-meeting of the working men of Brooklyn was held last evening, at the City Hall-square, for the purpose of protesting against the non-enforcement of the Eight-hour law. EDWARD GALLAGHER, President of the Plasterers' Union, presided. Addresses were made by Messrs. S. B. WELSH, ALEX. TROUP, JOHN B. KING and others, after which resolutions were adopted, denouncing all political Boards who failed to recognize the rights of working men.

MARY SCHENCK, aged ten months, fell from the third floor at No. 134 Concord-street, yesterday, and was killed.

The body of NICHOLAS McGRATH, aged six years, was found buried in a sand-bank, at 9 o'clock last night, at the corner of Greene-avenue and Van Brunt-street. He had been missing from his home, on Grand-avenue, near Van Brunt-street, for several hours. It is supposed that the bank must have fallen upon him.

The Central Bank was adjudged bankrupt in the United States Court, yesterday, by Judge BENEDICT. This, however, will not interfere with the investigation of the affairs of the institution, now being made by Mr. CHAPMAN, of the Oriental Bank, of New-York.

A motion was made at the City Court, yesterday, in the Mead divorce case, to reduce the alimony from $10 to $5 per week. Considerable evidence was taken, the object of whichwas to show that the salary of MEAD was $7 per week. Motion granted.

The corner-stone of a new Sunday-school, to be connected with St. Peter's Episcopal Church, was laid, yesterday afternoon, on State-street, near Bond. The cost of the structure will be $40,000.

About 1 o'clock, yesterday, a fire broke out in the third story of the furniture-store of FRANCIS SWIFT, at No. 197 Court-street. The stock and building were damaged to the extent of $3,000; insured in the Phenix Company of New-York.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER will deliver a lecture at the Bedford-avenue Reformed Church on "Lafayette, the Faithful One," next Saturday night, for the benefit of the Eastern District Library Association.

The anniversary of the Plymouth Church Bethel Mission will be celebrated this afternoon at the Bethel Chapel.

The body of JAMES IRVIN, who committed suicide by jumping into the water at Greenpoint, was recovered yesterday morning.

There were 445 arrests last week.

LONG ISLAND.

Last night the case of WM. PORTLAND was heard before Justice HAMILTON, at Flushing. It will be remembered that PORTLAND threatened to kill JAMES BURNS, a few days since. He was held for the Grand Jury.

The Queens County Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, will meet at North Hempstead to-morrow morning. Judge BARNARD will preside, assisted by County Judge ARMSTRONG.

The ceremony of the installation of the new lodge at College Point, I. O. O. F., Marvin Lodge No. 262, will take place at the large hall of the Poppenhusen Institute on Wednesday evening next.

The Dorfinger Guards, of Greenpoint, went on a target excursion yesterday, to Bennett's Park, East New-York.

The ship *Balena*, Capt. JENNINGS, arrived at Sag Harbor on the 21st inst., from a three-years' cruise, with 950 pounds sperm and fifty pounds whale oil, for H. & S. FRENCH.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. JOHN BLACK, proprietor of a liquor-saloon at the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, on Friday last rode out to Pelham Bridge. When in the immediate vicinity of the new bridge over Westchester Creek, the horse, valued at $1,500, fell down an embankment and broke its neck. The buggy was dashed to pieces, and Mr. BLACK was badly injured.

The October Term of the County Court and Court of General Sessions for Westchester County will commence at White Plains on Monday morning, before Hon. ROBT. COCHRAN and the Justices of Sessions.

The Tammany Hall, Jr., branch of the Democratic Party in Morrisania, at a late hour on Friday night, nominated WM. TURNER as their candidate for Receiver of Taxes.

Deputy Sheriff FORD returned to White Plains, yesterday, having in custody one EDWARD KEARNEY, charged with forging a check for $40 on LEARY & CO.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday the Passaic County Court met for the purpose of disposing of some important cases, among which were 150 "penalty suits," brought by Paterson manufacturers and merchants against the Erie Railway Company. The case tried was that of S. A. McGREGOR & SON against the Company. This firm has already obtained a judgment of $800 against the Company for overcharges. The plaintiffs offered evidence to show how and when the alleged overcharges were made, but the proof was not called for, the counsel for defense moving for a nonsuit upon the evidence given at the previous trial. The motion was for the present denied, and the decision upon the points advanced was reserved.

A joint committee of citizens and Aldermen of Jersey City visited, yesterday, the several localities that have been named as suitable places for a public park. They have resolved that if a proper locality is selected, and the project is put into execution, they will purchase not only land enough for a park, but that the city shall have the benefit of the increase of values of adjoining lots.

JOHN LEHMAN and PATRICK KELLY, two masons, employed on the East Reformed Church now being erected in Ferry-street, Newark, were thrown to the ground by the falling of a scaffold, on Friday afternoon. Although they fell a distance of 40 feet they were not at first supposed to be badly injured, but yesterday KELLY was said to be failing rapidly, having received internal injuries. LEHMAN was cut upon the head and shoulders.

Yesterday morning the sash and blind factory owned by Mr. A. T. LUM, in West Grand-street, Elizabeth, was destroyed by fire. The flames were first discovered by a servant. Mr. LUM's loss is $12,000; the loss of his father, Mr. JOHN C. LUM, who was the owner of the building, is about $13,000. Upon the building there was an insurance of $8,000.

The trial of GIBSON KENT, the leader of the Morristown incendiary gang, was concluded yesterday. The case was given to the jury yesterday, and after an absence of ten minutes they returned with a verdict of guilty.

A man employed by Father RYAN, of Elizabeth, yesterday, while walking on the railroad track, about noon, was run over and almost instantly killed.

The sentence imposed by Judge NIXON upon PATRICK McDONOUGH, the bogus detective of Jersey City, is six months imprisonment in the State Prison and a fine of $500.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The market was quiet and steady. Its course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92¾
Consols for account	92¾	92¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	89¾	89¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88⅜	88⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	90⅞	90⅞
United States 10-40s	87⅜	87⅜
Illinois Central Railroad shares	114	114
Erie Railroad shares	18¾	19
Atlantic and Gt. West. R. shares	30	30

FRANKFORT, Oct. 22.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 95½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened buoyant; Middling Upland, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. 2 P. M.—Cotton closed active; Middling Upland, 8¾d @8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day foot up 28,000 bales. LARD, 73s. CHEESE, 69s.

Weather Report.

NEW YORK, Saturday Oct. 22—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	Calm	Hazy	54
Halifax	N. E.	Overcast	52
Portland	S. W.	Clear	56
Boston	S. W.	Clear	52
New-York	S. W.	Clear	51
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	51
Wilmington, Del	W	Clear	50
Washington	W	Clear	54
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	54
Charleston	N	Clear	73
Savannah	N. W.	Clear	60
Augusta	N. W.	Clear	55
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	52
Buffalo	S. E.	Clear	52
Pittsburg	S. W.	Clear	46
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	40
Louisville	S	Clear	50
Mobile	Calm	Clear	52
New-Orleans	E	Clear	63

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 22—*In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. E. Jerry, Miss Emma S. Stevens, Miss Humbert, Countess de Balignac, A. L. Wells, Major J. Morris, Miss Lizzie Willmore, N. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Henry Hospers, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Reese, Louis Metzger, Metville Levy, Robert Semper, M. Finncane, Mr. Pratt, Thomas Hughes, M. P., Mr. Rawlins, J. B. Olney and wife, Rev. J. C. Gray, Clifton Bolton, J. M. Clark, W. B. Chatfield, Mrs. George C. McLure, Miss Emma McLure, Master Charles McLure, Miss Mary McLure, R. H. Johnson, J. Post, F. B. Austin, S. Rosenburg, John Clendow, H. C. Morris, Henry Hanslow, Mrs. Blackie, Miss Calder, J. Fogg, Miss Katy Higgins, Miss Plunkett, Thomas Hughes, Thomas Kennedy, James H. Owens, Mr. Ewing, Sigismund Feist, Miss Hayes, Mrs. Mary von Olnhausen, Mrs. Elizabeth Shepler, Ellen Aldanson, H. D. Elliott, A. D. Dieter, James Frater, C. McDonnell, J. Kittell, Robert Hoskin, John H. Iselin, Count Mitkiernichz, Francis Agnew and son, Charles Agnew.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—T. J. Lynch, Henry Clayton, James Kohn, J. Duffy, James Heigney and lady, J. M. Ray, William Putzel, William Grosser, lady and 3 children, William Aselford, H. E. Rogers, Charles Clark and lady, William Robertson, Miss Mary E. Robertson, Stuart Wright, George Gamble and lady, Miss Groge, Miss Mangels, S. Clinton, D. Erlie, Mrs. Myers, 2 children and nurse, Miss Bulger, Miss J. Shaw, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Thos. Andrews.

OCT. 22—*In steam-ship France, for Liverpool.*—John Green, Mrs. John Green, Miss Green, Mrs. John Crozaley, Miss Crossley and infant, Mrs. Murray, H. Goebel, Mr. McMahon, Geo. Haynes, Rev. F. Sheehan, Miss Vollmer, Mrs. Col. Porser, Thos. Handley, Mrs. Thos. Handley and infant, Mrs. Manor, Miss Manor, Mrs. Speck, Miss Manor, W. Vuearick, M. Mills.

OCT. 22—*In steam-ship India, for Glasgow.*—Mrs. Glidden, Miss M. Crook, John W. Davis, Richard H. D. O'Lier, Harry G. Lewis, Robert Stage, Miss Sarah E. Welsh, Alexander Colville, John Cardonna, Mrs. J. Cardonna, Mr. Darcy, Mr. Crau, Daniel Miller, Mr. Chambers, James Thompson, Mr. Caldwell.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 22—*In steam-ship Rhein, from Bremen*—Philip Strauss, family and servant, Mr. Gerdes, Emil Nathan, wife and servant, Carl Ed. Meyer, Louis Kahn, Johann Josseaux, Joseph Schlegel and wife, Kate Wesch, Hy. S. Lauschheim, family and servants, Fritz Clewe, Louis Struller and daughter, Heinr. Tax, C. Spreckels and family, D. Spreckels and family, Friedr. Haltermann, Fritz Brose, Anton Moller and wife, Dr. Lellmann, G. Pelmann, Hy. Flaske and wife, Mrs. Babette Ilgen and children, Mrs. E. Wattenberg and children, Marie Springmann.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:20 | Sun sets......5:09 | Moon rises...4:47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:42 | Gov. Island.7:31 | Hell Gate....8:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY, Oct. 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ships India, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Tillie, Partridge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fairbanks, Howes, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond; Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; France, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool; F. W. J. Hurst; Union, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Dudley Buck, Trevlarane, Laguayra and Port Spain, Miller & Houghton; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Adkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalsell; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown and Washington, D. C., G. B. Merrick.

Ship Johanne, (N. G.,) Bunger, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Janet Forbes, (Br.,) Walker, Cork for orders, Tapscott Bro.

Brigs B. F. Nash, Dow, Jr., Port-au-Spain, Trin. W. Ray & Co.; Emily Connor, (Br.,) Thompson, Kingston, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Susan, (Br.,) Scott, Corunna, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Antecello, (Br.,) McLellan, Aspinwall, J. F. Whitney & Co.; B. Inezenco(?), Austin, Port-au-Prince, Robert Murray, Jr.; Wm. Mallory, Jr., Burrows, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schrs. Two Mary's, Willets, Rockport and Corpus Christi, [illegible]; [illegible] Washington, N. C., W. M. [illegible] & Co.; L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Indianola and Lavacca, [illegible], Ball & Co.; B. C. Terry, Birdsall, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Rorque Allayo, (Sp.,) Vahourant, Baracoa, E. Puig & Co.; Clara Woodhouse, Davis, Brazos, Santiago, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd; Pacific, Bragg, Newbern, N. C., J. L. Davis; Isaac Albert, Tooker, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Charleston 18th, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; 19th, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy S. and S. E. gale; 21st, 3 P. M., lat. 38 46, lon. 74 35, fell in with U. S. steamer Frolic, from Picton, N. S., for Washington, entirely out of coal; towed her into Delaware Breakwater.

Steam-ship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen Oct. 8, with mdse. and 730 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales; Oct. 12, lat. 54, lon. 18, passed a steam-ship of the Montreal line bound E.; 13th, lat. 54, lon. 25, bark Runswick, (Br.,) bound E.; 18th, lat. 45, lon. 52, bark Best Grant, (Br.,) bound E.

Steam-ship General Sedgwick, Nichols, Galveston Oct. 10, via Key West 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Oct. 19 and 20, experienced heavy gales from S. E. to S. W.; was obliged to heave the ship to eight hours.

Steam-ship Aleppo, (Br.,) Moreland, Liverpool Oct. 6, via Queenstown Oct. 7, and Boston 21st, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Ship Childers, (of Liverpool,) Efford, Calcutta June 10, with mdse. to Wills, Edmonds & Co. Passed Cape Good Hope Aug. 20. 30th, lat. 22 47 S., lon. 3 25 E., saw a Br. ship showing 4th dist. pendant, and Nos. 2, 4, 10, from Algoa Bay, for London, 13 ds. out. Sept. 15, crossed the equator, lon. 28. Had pleasant weather to 33 N.; thence rough weather. Had heavy gales in the Bay of Bengal; shifted cargo, &c.

Bark Ibis, (Nor.,) Woldsen, Liverpool 51 ds., with salt to Saml. Thompson's Nephew & Co.—vessel to master. Came a southern passage and had high winds and calms; no date, lat. 25, lon. 52, encountered a hurricane from N. N. E. to N.; 19th, lat. 38, lon. 73, had a heavy gale from S. E. to W. N. W.; received no damage.

Bark Frank, Wallace, Rotterdam Aug. 25, and Brouwershaven 5th ult., with mdse. and 1 passenger to Simpson & Clapp. Has had a succession of westerly gales since leaving port.

Brig Charlena, (of Portland,) Leland, Havana 19 ds. with molasses to Youngs & Co., vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Oct. 11, lat. 29 30, lon. 80 10, spoke bark Annie Kimball from Havana for Savannah. Oct. 18, lat. 35 40, lon. 74 25, bark Sarah, (of New-Bedford,) on a cruise; had taken 200 bbls. oil; had heavy E. weather entire passage and has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Oct. 11, Matthew Goldsmith, a seaman, died and was buried at sea.

Brig Bore, (Swe.,) Pahlsson, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to D. J. & F. S. Ely & Co., vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bochmann. Crossed the equator Sept. 19, in lon. 39; first part of the passage had fine weather; Oct. 13, lat. 30 40, lon. 74, experienced a hurricane which lasted 4 hours; sustained no damage; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Cato Annette, (Dutch,) Verberne, Maracaibo 26 days, with coffee to order; vessel C. C. Abel & Co. had heavy weather entire passage; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; Sept. 26, off Maracaibo Bar, spoke schr. Impulse, (Br.,) from New York, for Maracaibo.

Brig Fannie Butler, (of Bangor,) Nickerson, Union Island, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had N. E. winds most of the passage; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Havana, Bennis, Havana Oct. 3, with sugar, &c., to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig J. W. Spencer, Hopkins, Boston 7 ds., in ballast to Miller & Houghton; had heavy gales most of the passage.

Schr. Iona, Kendell, Bangor 10 ds., with ice and lumber to Simpson & Clapp—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. 20th, off Eaton's Neck, in a squall from the W. lost foretopmast and split sails.

Schr. Highlander, Turner, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Henrietta, McAllison, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Robin Hood, Adams, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Elizabethport, for Portland.
Schr. F. C. Smith, Van Arsdale, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. J. S. Forman, Carpenter, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. L. D. Jerrard, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Benjamin Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. James Nicholas, Hardy, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. John Burley, Sanders, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lisle, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. James English, Barker, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. B. N. Hawkens, Ryan, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Rosina, Cummings, Jonesport, with piling to master.
Schr. Mary Shields, Wait, Gardiner, with lumber to master.
Schr. A. E. Safford, Powell, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Brady, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. James Buchanan, ——, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. Village Queen, Johnston, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. P. L. Sanford, Williams, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Cloud, Murphy, Newburg, for Taunton.
Schr. John W. Bell, Burns, Newburg, for Taunton.
Schr. Nellie, Randolph, Albany, for Salem.
Schr. S. S. Kenny, ——, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Castel, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Ontario, Barber, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Galota, Smith, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Horizon, Newman, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Hartford.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. N. Seymour, Nickerson, New-Haven.
Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Broadfield, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Lillie, Harvey, Eastport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Wave, Warwick, Hartford, for Trenton.
Schr. Abbie P. Cranmer, Cranmer, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn and France, for Liverpool; India, for Glasgow; Tillie, for Galveston; Union, for Bremen; Western Metropolis and Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Wm. P. Clyde, for Wilmington; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Jno. Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Geo. B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22.—Arr. steamers Charleston, from New-York; Clyde, from New-York. Sld. steamers Champion and Ashland, for New-York; and Empire, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports: Brigs Chattanooga, for Porto Rico; Wenonah, for Portland; Bessie, for Cork; barks Virginia Dare, for Charleston; Helvetia, for St. Helena Sound; brig Chesapeake, for Demerara.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 20.—Arr. schrs. Alida, Rondout, Boston; Effort, Elizabethport, Bangor; General Scott and L. B. Sargent, Providence, Calais; Chronometer, Fall River, do.; Dauntless, (Br.,) Providence, Sidney, C. B.; Valiant, (Br.,) New-York, Halifax, N. S.; Pedro A. Grau, Georgetown, D. C., Portsmouth; Caroline, New-York, Millbridge; Mary Johnson and Lucy M. Collins, Rockport, New-York; Morelight, Calais, do.; Thomas Fish, Gardiner, do.; L. D. Small, Salem, Philadelphia; Index and Estelle Day, Boston, do.; Loretta Fish, S. B. Wheeler, do., Baltimore; Mary E. Rankin, do., Galveston; Ida L. Whitney, do., for ——; Julia Clinch, St. John, N. B., for orders; L. D. Wentworth, Bangor, Bridgeport; reports 18th inst. in N. W. gale lost both the anchors and one chain on Nantucket Shoals, and was driven to sea, where she lost part of her deck load of lumber. The vessel is leaking one hundred strokes per hour; also arr. schrs. J. G. Babcock, John Cadwallader and William Walton, Boston, Philadelphia; D. S. Mershon, Salem, do.; J. W. Bartlett and Julian Nelson, Philadelphia, Boston; Caroline Knight, New-York, Lubec; Ida Ella, for New-York; Lucy Jones, Quincy, do.; C. H. Eaton, Calais, do.; Helen M. Woodford, Provincetown, do.; Mabel Hall, Rockland, Norfolk.

Sld. schrs. E. G. Irwin, and Emily, (Br.)

21st—9 P. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. schrs. Jane, Alida, and Ida Ella.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—Arr. barks Courser and Presto, from Boston; schr. Franklin, from Indianola, Texas, for New-York, short of provisions and for slight repairs; ship Maud, from Liverpool; steamship North Point, from Baltimore.

Cld. ship Universe, for Liverpool; schr. Coquette, for Baracoa; steam-ships Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Montgomery, for New-York, and Magnolia, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22.—Cld. steamship Lucille, for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Aug. 31, lat. 22 S., lon. 2 20 E., bark Olano, (Sp.,) Manila, for Santandar, 90 ds. out.

Sept. 1, lat. 21 S., lon. 1 30 E., ship Prince Oscar, (Br.,) Calcutta, for London, 94 ds. out.

Oct. 17, lat. 37, lon. 67, ship Moonlight, from Baltimore, for Rotterdam.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 22.—The steam-ship Hibernian, of Allans line, from Quebec, for Liverpool, touched here today; all well.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The steam-ship Lafayette, from Havre, which put into Southampton yesterday, took several passengers from that port for New-York.

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